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Nazi Cruiser Torpedoed; More Airports for U. S.; Army Needs Boston Space

The World's Day—May 18, 1942

The War: Torpedo Hits Cruiser Prince Eugen

At Sea: The 10,000-ton Nazi cruiser Prinz Eugen which was damaged during its dash from Brest through the English Channel, was hit by a torpedo in a British air assault. [Page 1.]

In the air: RAF resumed heavy raiding over France in daylight following night raids yesterday described as among heaviest of the war. Berlin claimed 52 British planes shot down.

Mediterranean: Admiral Sir Andrew Brown Cunningham was named to the British Admiralty delegation in Washington while Rear Admiral Henry H. Harwood arrived at Alexandria to succeed him as Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean fleet.

Burma: Small Japanese force pushing into Yunnan Province of China was being driven back by Chinese defenders. British defenders of the Assam frontier were being replaced by fresh troops under General Alexander.

Australia: General MacArthur's bombers again attacked the Japanese base at Lae on New Guinea and drove off another Japanese attack on the Allied base of Port Moresby on the island.

Washington: Airport Expansion Plan Approved

A $199,740,000 airport program, including proposed development of 164 new and improvement of 266 present fields, was recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee. [Page 8.]

A treaty was signed by the United States and the Republic of Panama covering the use of U. S. forces in defense areas of the republic, the State Department announced.

A compromise bill increasing the National Housing Administration insurance authority by $500,000,000 to permit construction of 150,000 new homes for war workers was approved by the Senate and sent to the House. Larger loans would be permitted and repayments might be made on a basis of 25 years, rather than the present 20 years, under terms of the measure.

The Marine Corps announced that the age limit for acceptance of college graduates as candidates for commissions as second lieutenants has been raised from 27 to 30.

Furloughs will be regulated so that soldiers will travel largely in the middle of the week, relieving week-end and holiday travel on trains and highways, the Army announced.

Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, was assigned in addition to a newly created Office of Assistant Chief of Naval Operations for Air, responsible directly to Vice-Admiral Frederick J. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations.

Mass launching of 30 ships Friday, May 22, in shipyards throughout the United States was announced by the Maritime Commission as a part of National Maritime Day in inaugurating a new two-ships-a-day production program. [Page 1.]

Retail price ceilings at highest levels reached in March, covering virtually everything Americans eat, use, or wear, and affecting nearly 2,000,000 retailers, became effective as of today under the recent order of the Office of Price Administration. [Page 1.]

President Roosevelt signed legislation bringing freight forwarding companies under regulation of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These companies combine small shipments into carload lots to obtain lower freight rates.

A $210,000,000 boost in the marine and war risk insurance fund was approved by the House Appropriations Committee which notified Congress that "at the rate losses are occurring, the fund is estimated to be liable for a little more than a ship a day."

Rationing of bicycles will begin in about three weeks, the Office of Price Administration announced.

New England: Army Needs More Room in Boston

Faced with possible loss to Boston of huge Army Quartermaster Depot, City leaders sought additional storage facilities to meet Army demand. [Page 5.]

Training of workers for war industry in New England must be greatly multiplied to cover coming needs, Government officials declared. [Page 2.]

Fifty prominent newspaper editors gathered at Harvard University for a 12-day "War Institute." [Page 2.]

Fall of France could have been averted by American intervention, Quentin Reynolds told Brown University alumni following commencement exercises. [Page 4.] List of honorary degree recipients at New England colleges: Page 4

Europe: War Cynicism in Germany and Italy

German and Italian people are growing cynical and bewildered over course of war, but there is no evidence of early internal collapse in either nation, Americans arriving in Lisbon in exchange of prisoners with Axis, reported. [Pages 7 and first page of second section.]

Sir Stafford Cripps keynoting rising British demands for opening of a second front, told Britons that the Government was just as anxious to open a diversion action to relieve Russia. [Page 1.]

Premier Mussolini spent six days on a tour of inspection of a number of military units in the island of Sardinia west of Italy, it was announced in Rome.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco directed commanders of Spain's air, land and sea forces to be ready to take orders from a central authority, indicating formation of a united command.

Dutch officers on parole in the Netherlands have been imprisoned by Nazi occupation authorities and 460 prominent Dutch citizens were seized as hostages as a result of a new outbreak of anti-German activities. [Page 7.]

Germany closed 220 branch offices of German banks for the duration of the war to free employees for work in "more important establishments," Berlin announced.

Italy closed 51 restaurants for infringement of regulations governing use of bread ration coupons, a German dispatch from Rome stated.

Two Swedish ships guaranteed safe conduct by German and British blockade controls, arrived in Gothenburg from South America with cargoes of wheat, fats, and cotton, it was announced by Swedish news agency in New York.

Americas: Costa Rica Breaks With Bulgaria

Costa Rica broke diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, closely following similar action against Rumania, another Nazi satellite.

In Montevideo, a group of Uruguayan cattlemen announced they will donate full supplies of meat to all United Nations warships arriving in that port.

President Vargas authorized Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, Brazil's War Minister, to call up all Reserve Army Officers for active duty.

National: Shipyard Workers Accept Wage Pact

A smaller wage increase than warranted under existing contracts—an increase totaling from $125,000,000 to $150,000,000 rather than $225,000,000 to which workers were entitled—was accepted by representatives of shipyard workers at the National Shipbuilding Conference in Chicago. [Page 3.]

Drastic dimout regulations for New York City requiring that all flood lighting be screened and affecting industries, highways, homes, and outdoor amusements, were announced by Mayor La Guardia.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Monday, May 18, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5	Theater and Arts Page	10
Christian Science Services on Radio	8	The Home Forum	12
Daily Features Page	19	Keeping to the True Path (With Spanish Translation)	
Editorials	20		
Entertainment Timetable	10		
Financial Pages	15-17		
For Children	11		
Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures	8		
Maine Letter	2		
Radio Timetable	4		
Sports Page	14		

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | FAIR | WARM

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Pay-Hour Law Hailed as Aid To War Effort

Bay State Women's Clubs open 50th convention; Price control among major topics.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 18—The Federal Wage-and-Hour Law drew praise as a "stabilizing influence" in the complex war production effort today as the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs opened its 50th annual convention.

How this statute, enacted three years before America's entry into the war, has assisted in the manufacture of guns, planes and ships needed to win the war was related to the wives and mothers of many workers here this morning.

The address on uses of the Wage-and-Hour Law was prepared by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator in the Wage and Hour Division and the Division of Public Contracts of the United States Department of Labor, and was read by his assistant, Thatcher Winslow.

In spite of bad weather and dimout restrictions, a large assemblage of clubwomen was in attendance at the New Ocean House as the retiring president, Mrs. David A. Westcott, called the convention to order. Federation officials said they were anticipating a record attendance.

"Under a war economy such as we have today," said Mr. Walling, "it is more than important—it is absolutely essential—that we have the utmost stability of industrial operation and of labor effort that it is possible to have, in order for our war production program to succeed."

Stabilizing Effect

"The Wage and Hour Law," Mr. Walling declared, "has exerted a tremendous stabilizing effect upon industry employing workers in the lower wage brackets, which form the base on which our industrial machine is built."

"The overtime provisions of the law," he went on, "not only helped put thousands of unemployed workers back in the ranks of full-fledged workers whose products are now helping us win the battle of production, they also set in motion the training programs that are now turning out additional thousands of production-soldiers who are so desperately needed."

Addressing the convention delegates and officers as the wives, mothers, and sisters who "always

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Nazis Counterattack to Save Kharkov; Balance of Power Shifting to Allies; Cripps: Britain Set for Second Front

'Now is the time to strike,' say Canadians in England; How and where next question.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 18—The declaration by Sir Stafford Cripps May 15 that the British Government is "as keen and anxious" to open a second front in Western Europe as are the ordinary people of Britain and the United States," is a political event of first-rate importance, particularly at a time when the eyes of all Britain are turned to the momentous battles now raging on the Russian front.

Moving about the country the week end one sensed a new straining at the leash. From ordinary English country folk to crowds of hitchhiking Canadian soldiers there is fretting to get into the fray with the Germans and thus relieve pressure on the Russians, share more of the immense Russian sacrifices and endeavor to end the war in 1942.

The keynote of conversation of Canadians whom one seemed to meet everywhere one went was, "Now's the time to strike—just now we've even gotten bored with being bored."

Secrecy on Strategy

So Sir Stafford's assurance, made to his electoral supporters at Bristol, that the Government is just as eager that a second front should materialize, has struck the right note even though Sir Stafford added the qualification that "the only difference between us is that you can talk freely about it, whereas we have two responsibilities—one to organize it at the proper time and place, and, second, not to give the enemy any information of our intentions."

Sir Stafford's reminder that already the Germans are getting uneasy at the militant offensive spirit of the British and American people fits in with a growing realization here that the United Nations while preparing for an offensive are also now at last in position not only to plan one but also to play the Germans at their own game of nerve war.

And the Sunday appeal from the British Admiralty, for holiday

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

United command along economic front urged; President puts new emphasis on ships.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18 — On the basis of comprehensive inside information the War Department is today convinced that the balance of power has definitely shifted from the Axis to the United Nations, it was reliably learned today.

It is evident that this judgment is an important factor in guiding new offensive moves of the American armed forces and reflects the suddenly quickened tempo of the war.

This is an achievement — made possible by the combined power of all the Allies — which American officials a few months ago honestly did not belive possible in so short a time, and today the United States is acting to take prompt advantage of the new position.

A War Production Board spokesman revealed over the week end the Government's drastic decision —outlined in this paper last Thursday—to review and re-evaluate all war construction authorized or under contract but not yet begun because of the realization that today's crying need is for production of war materials now rather than the construction of war plants that will produce next year.

To improve and speed up till more the pooling of Allied war resources, the United Nations representatives in Washington are planning the establishment of an international War Production Board. It would have supreme command of the economic front.

Powers of Board

This board would reinforce the decisions made by the high commands in an effort to mobilize more efficiently the economic resources of all the Allies. While joint and interlocking committees are already operating, it is felt that an over-all unit is needed in order to decide such questions as whether raw materials should be sent to Britain for manufacture into weapons to be shipped to Russia or whether to

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Associated Press; Wide World

Victories on the Production Front

Upper: The cruiser Mobile was launched at Norfolk, Va., on May 15, another milestone in the mighty shipbuilding program of the United States. Below: Rivets flew like bullets when the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, builders of Liberty ships, staged a rivet driving contest between two fast crews. Carl Simon's gang won by 12 rivets by driving 1,456 rivets in eight hours. Runner up was the group headed by Mike Dundas, whose son was with the American troops in the Philippines. Mr. Simon, with his riveting gun cradled in his arms, acknowledges his triumph, while Mr. Dundas stands at the left.

German tanks and parachutists are thrown into fight in desperate try to halt Russians.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Tremendous German counter-attacks to save their lines near Kharkov indicate that the titanic struggle in Russia is regarded as a decisive factor in the war. Tanks, armored cars with trailers and parachute troops, thrown against the Russians, have slowed down their advance within 10 or 15 miles of Kharkov, but have not yet succeeded in driving them back.

It would appear that the German line has not yet been breached and the struggle has become a grim and costly battle, both sides using up their men in a determined attempt to gain the upper hand. Should the Germans be forced back beyond Kharkov, their success in the Crimea, where they have won virtually the whole of the Kerch Peninsula, would be negatived through the cutting off of vital supply lines.

Nevertheless, after a seven-day offensive, the Russians still were pushing forward on a 100-mile front, one flank having driven as far as Krasnograd, to the southwest of Kharkov, halfway between that steel center and the Dnieper.

Despite the costly fighting in Russia, the Germans were reported to have sent 50,000 combat troops into Norway since March, evidently apprehensive of a possible Allied offensive in that country—fears which were presumably not laid by Sir Stafford Cripps' hints of invasion of the Continent being already in course of preparation.

But if the main deciding struggle is in Russia, another fight of scarcely less importance continues at sea. Once again the heavy German cruiser, Prinz Eugen, having survived the fight over the Bismarck and a dash with the battleships Scharnhost and Gneisenau through the English Channel last February, was caught by British bombers attempting to sail from Trondheim in Norway to some German port for repairs, escorted by four destroyers and swarms of fighter planes. British bombers, at a cost of nine planes, landed an aerial torpedo in the vessel's flanks, without, however, preventing it from reaching port.

Meanwhile, British raids on German-controlled bases continued—on this occasion, however, meeting for the first time heavy resistance in a second day's raid on the French coast from Dunkirk to Boulogne, resulting apparently in nine planes lost to the Germans and eight to the British.

In Burma, the situation shows signs of becoming stabilized as the Chinese seem to be a match for the present Japanese force moving eastward into China and have stopped the advance. The British, opposing the Japanese on the west, near the Assam frontier, are being replaced by fresh troops from India and may be expected to hold the frontier unless the Japanese can bring up more reinforcements than they have been able to do so far.

Australia Aware of Peril Despite Coral Sea Victory

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, May 18 — Judging from reports reaching here from the United States it is apparently high time to attempt to put a picture of how things are going out here into better perspective.

It is true that marvelous things have been accomplished in strengthening this front, in delaying the enemy's plans—perhaps even in diverting some of his strength from other fronts.

But it is entirely unfounded to assume that the war is being won or ever can be won here with existing resources or that Australia's danger of imminent invasion or even of complete conquest has been averted.

No matter how great the victory in the Coral Sea was, it would be a most unjustifiable and dangerous assumption that it accomplished anything more than gaining a little time, and an even more dangerous assumption would be that the Allies have taken the initiative away from the enemy here and are in any condition to launch anything termable as a major counter offensive.

Raids on Port Moresby

Yesterday the Japanese hit Port Moresby in New Guinea twice, once with 13 fighters and the second time with 26 heavy bombers escorted by nine fighters. This makes a total of 48 times this important outpost has been hammered. That doesn't look like any victory march by the Allies.

For the avoidance of informing the enemy, Allied communiqués have been expressing air losses unspecifically by such words as "slight," or "negligible."

But the American-Australian forces have been taking losses which perhaps are overlooked in the natural desire of the whole Allied world for good news. The Coral Sea engagement gained time.

The Battle of Macassar Strait was a great victory in which Allied forces sank more enemy ships than in the Coral Sea—some accounts estimating 90 ships for the Allied credit side in that action.

The Battle off Ball was another great victory in terms of numbers of enemy ships sunk. But neither prevented speedy enemy landings and conquest in the Netherlands Indies. Experience indicates that the extent of losses the enemy suffered in the Coral Sea are hardly likely to deter him from pressing his intentions forward.

Landings Are Possible

I have yet to find any competent military authority here who seriously doubts the enemy's ability to make Australian landings providing he is willing to pay the price.

If it is needed Australia can face a heavy self-sacrifice for the sake of ultimate Allied victory. It would be desperately hard for any Australian to face such necessity, unless the Allied cause could triumph only by such sacrifice.

Australians recognize that perhaps the final victory will be won on some other front and that in all probability the Russian front is more vital today in terms of de-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Return of Unwarranted Gas Cards Urged; Nation-Wide Price Ceiling Is in Effect

A New England-wide appeal to holders of unwarranted X and B3 gasoline ration cards to turn them in to local rationing boards for proper quotas and avoid the glare of publicity was issued today by New England and State directors of the Office of Price Administration.

The request came in a joint statement from Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, and the six New England State OPA Directors.

The State Directors are Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts; Edward C. Moran, Maine; Russell R. Larman, New Hampshire; Fred S. Brynn, Vermont; Chester Bowles, Connecticut, and Christopher Del Sesto, Rhode Island.

After a morning-long conference over the X and B3 card situation, the officials announced plans were laid for a review of all X and B3 cards.

"We urge all patriotic citizens who have any doubt as to whether they have been properly classified to take their cards to their local boards for review," the statement read.

Investigation Proceed

"Meanwhile, investigation of the issuance of X and B3 cards is proceeding. As soon as the preliminary sifting of these cards has been completed, the names of all holders will be made to the public.

"Persons who got X or B3 cards through error may be spared undeserved embarrassment if they do promptly to their local boards for adjustment of their status."

"A preliminary survey," they stated, "indicated that the most common misunderstanding (over rationing of gas) was the failure of many motorists to realize that they were entitled to X cards only if all, or substantially all, of the use of their cars was for one of the seven purposes stated on the application.

"For example, many local, State and Federal employees applied for X cards even they they used their cars only to a limited extent in their work, or merely for driving to and from work. A Selectmen using his car only 70 per cent of the time on Town business would not be eligible for an X card. . . .

No Gas Shortage Seen at Race Tracks

Despite rationing restrictions on gasoline, motorists continue to drive to the race tracks in New York and Massachusetts, a check-up reveals.

While other automobile owners are co-operating with rationing authorities by walking to the movies, the stores, and elsewhere, several thousands of gamblers drove to race tracks last Saturday, second day of gas rationing.

Photographs taken at the Belmont Park track in New York and the Suffolk Downs track in Boston on Saturday enable the reader to count for himself a portion of the cars parked there by racing habitués: Page 2.

Similarly traveling salesmen who use their cars for occasional deliveries are not eligible.

"A second major misunderstanding applies to B3 cards. Many industrial workers in particular asked for X cards because they believed that a B3 card entitled them

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18—American housewives and storekeepers today entered a new era of stable prices with a government-ordered ceiling replacing the economic law of supply and demand for the war's duration.

The Office of Price Administration, under Leon Henderson, has now said of prices on practically every article used in the life and work of America "further they shall not go." Housewives, rival storekeepers and government price policemen will see that the order is enforced.

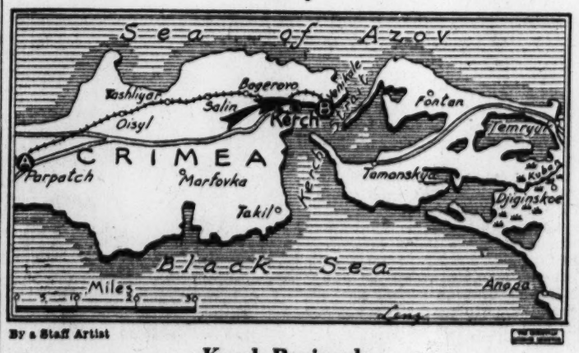
The housewife need not expect a drastic reduction in the cost of living. Prices are cut back only to March, 1942, maximums. At that time the cost of living was about 1.5 per cent below its present level. Greatest benefit to the consumer will be in warding off future price increases brought about by rising demands and declining supplies.

Here are the salient facts every housewife should know about the price ceiling which became effective at the wholesale level a week ago and at retail today.

In general, the ceiling is the highest price at which each store

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

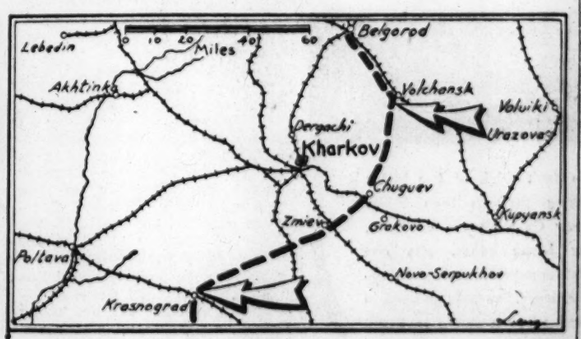
Key Battle Lines on Eastern Front



By a Staff Artist

Kerch Peninsula

Black arrow indicates farthest point of German advance, reported to have reached City of Kerch. A and B show points at which Russian "pockets" still were reported holding out.



By a Staff Artist

Region Around Kharkov

Broken line indicates position of battlefront, arrows showing main points of Russian advance on German-held city.

Russian Front

Marshal Timoshenko's Russian armies have doubled the scope of their offensive operations on the Kharkov Front since May 12 and their left wing now rests on Krasnograd, a British military commentator said today.

Krasnograd is about 60 miles southwest of Kharkov and midway between that city and the Dnieper River.

Despite stiff German counterattacks, the Russians are now advancing on a front about 100 miles long, extending on an arc northward from Krasnograd through Chuguev to Volchansk, the commentator added.

Chuguev is approximately 20 miles east and slightly south of Kharkov and Volchansk is about

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Motorists Use Gas to See the Horses Run at Eastern Race Tracks

By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press

Was Something Said About Gas Rationing?

Upper: The first Saturday of gasoline rationing found this sea of cars parked in a lot adjoining the Suffolk Downs race track in East Boston. An estimated 5,000 motorists evidently felt it their "essential business" to travel by car to the races, regardless of the acute gasoline shortage. Lower: The same disregard for the limited gas supply was evidenced at New York's Belmont Park race track where automobile owners flocked to the track in droves.

Huge Training Job in Defense Work Stressed

A tremendous problem of training workers within the factories of New England to satisfy the expanding demands of war industry is rapidly approaching, Federal officials pointed out here today.

In the country as a whole, 12,000,000 men will be shifted to new jobs this year, either in the armed forces or in war production, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of the draft, declared last week.

If we are to have any army of 6,000,000 to 8,000,000, plus some man power for the Navy, General Hershey warned, industry "better start thinking and planning and training those who will replace these priceless young men."

Up to date most New England employers have been able to "get by," but a great volume of training for 'work on machines will now have to be done. How well it is done, say Federal experts, depends on how systematic and well organized the training is.

Hitherto it has been spotty.

By the Plants

The biggest part of this training has to be done within the plants themselves. Pre-employment or pre-production training, given by vocational schools, is very helpful prepatory education. But there is no substitute for "training on the job." There still remains the actual training on specific production work.

A number of factories, generally the most progressive of the largest, have anticapted the need for training and prepared to meet it.

However the great majority of the smaller plants in New England have never taken on any planned training, it is reported.

Either they have been indifferent to training methods, or they have been able to take care of their needs up to now without any systematic training procedure, or in the pressure of the things that have to be done from day to day, they have postponed training and have never set it up.

Small plants, in brief, have been slow to accept, on the whole, the Federal Government's free offer of training services, made through its "Training Within Industry" Division. A number of the big ones have been slow too.

For the past years "Training Within Industry" has been operating out of Boston in the four northern New England States. The program is national.

The small staff of the Boston regional office has had the task of reaching thousands of plants.

Public Safety Committee Faces A Special Audit

Charges that the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety has handed out salary increases and promotions to handpicked "payroll patriots" were voiced today by Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, as he sent a corps of auditors to start an examination of the Committee.

"The open handed and ever growing generosity of the Governor's Committee on Public Safety in handing out salary increases and promotions to carefully handpicked and non civil service employees has compelled me at this time to rearrange my audit schedule for the balance of the year and to extend the date for the audit of that department."

Mr. Buckley reported that the committee's pay roll was practically doubled in March as compared to February, the sum expended for personnel being $17,940 compared to $33,012 in March.

RED CAP REFRESH-R
The Sensational Odor Remover
Leaves a Lasting Fragrance
SPRAY FROM ATTIC TO CELLAR
For All Cooking Odors . . . Bathrooms . . . Refuse Cans . . . Closed-up Rooms and Animal Pets . . .

Delos O'Brian Elected Head Of Unitarians

The Rev. Delos W. O'Brian, of First Unitarian Society, Wilmington, Del., was elected President of the Unitarian Ministerial Union this morning at the Annual Meeting of the Union held at Bulfinch Place Chapel.

This was one of several meetings held throughout the day as hundreds of Unitarians from all over the land continued their observance of Anniversary Week of the American Unitarian Association in Boston.

Elected to the Vice-Presidency was the Rev. George A. Riley, of Unitarian Society, Rockland, Mass., with the Rev. Elbridge F. Stoneham of Canton, Mass., taking the office of Secretary-Treasurer.

The Rev. Mr. O'Brian has been a Director of the American Unitarian Association for the past year, and Dean of the Religious Education Institute at Pocono, Pa. He is a native of Indiana, and was educated at DePauw University, Northwestern University, and the Boston University School of Theology.

He is well known among Unitarians in Massachusetts, having served a pastorate in Gardner before going to Wilmington in 1937.

Counting of the Executive Committee ballots placed the following on the Committee: the Rev. E. Burdette Backus, All Souls' Unitarian Church, Indianapolis, Ind.; the Rev. Raymond B. Bragg, First Unitarian Society, Minneapolis, Minn.; the Rev. Frank O. Holmes, Second Congregational (Unitarian) Society, Concord, N. H.; the Rev. Frederic M. Tileston, First Congregational Unitarian Parish, Deerfield, Mass.; and the Rev. Jacob Trapp, First Unitarian Society, Denver, Colo.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Junior Police Corps' festival will have as its feature the crack Boston mounted police drill team. Proceeds of this show will go towards a fund for the up-keep of the Blue Hills summer camp for 5,000 under-privileged Boston boys. At the Boston Garden, North Station, at 8 p. m.

Tuesday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Enjoyment of Design," by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff, will be the topic of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church in the Colonial Theater, Boylston Street, Boston, 12:15 p. m.

Meeting of the Bostonian Society at which F. Alexander Magoun, Professor of Humanics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will speak on "Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston." The "human" side of "Tech" and not instruction in bridge streases is promised by the speaker. In the Council Chamber of the Old State House at 2:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Song recital of Wesley Copplestone, tenor, at the Gardner Museum. Margret Kurkjian will be the piano accompanist. Free to the public at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christain Science by Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Auditorium, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

White Spray
CAKE FLOUR
Marvo
They Go Hand in Hand for BETTER BAKING RESULTS
White Spray 24½ lb. pkg. CAKE FLOUR 16¢
Marvo 3 lb tin 62¢
1 lb tin 22¢
We can't think of two better baking products than White Spray Cake Flour and Marvo. For better cakes, pies and cookies use this marvelous combination. They truly go hand in hand when it comes to better things to eat.
at all FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS

More Frank War Reports Are Advocated

Lieut. Col. Paul W. Thompson of the Army Corps of Engineers, and an authority on military tactics, said today there should be "less sugar-coating placed around our military report," so that the public would have a better understanding of the tactical actions of our forces.

Addressing more than 50 American newspaper editors and writers attending an institute on war problems sponsored by the Nieman Journalism Foundation at Harvard University, Col. Thompson said:

"The great American public could and would take a stronger diet of military reports that would contain more down the alley tactical stuff."

Hanson Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, cautioned editors against "playing stories too big at first," lest subsequent developments mitigate the value of the initial reports.

He also declared newspapers should guard against over-accenting minor victories of the United Nations, and under-accenting defeats.

Guests of the University, housed in the palatial riverside Harvard Houses, the newspapermen will hear a selected list of speakers including Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, Brig. Gen. L. B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, and Archibald MacLeish, Director of the Office of Facts and Figures.

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, will address the Institute members tonight at a dinner at the Signet Society, Cambridge.

The War Institute will last from May 18 to May 29. All expenses of the members, except travel to and from Harvard, are being paid by the Foundation.

Addressing the guest newspapermen will be a large number of Harvard faculty men, including the most distinguished of the University's authorities on international relations, government, and economics. Other speakers will be drawn from the Federal Government and from public life.

Among the guest speakers planned for future sessions, in addition to those mentioned, will be the following: Jerome C. Hunsaker, Chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics; Maj. Alexander P. de-Seversky, author of "Victory Through Airpower"; Dr. Nicholas J. Spykman, Director of the Institute of International Studies, Yale University; John Foster of the British Embassy in Washington; Mark Ethridge, General Manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal and member of the President's Fair Practice Committee, and Dr. George E. Taylor of the American Council at the Institute of Pacific Relations.

The 50 newspapermen will live and eat as Harvard undergraduates, and will see the University during its gayest and most carefree period of the year—the spring "reading period," just prior to final examinations.

The Institute members were selected by newspapers invited to do so by the Nieman Foundation. Donovan M. Richardson, Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor, is one of those attending.

Maine's Novice Farm Labor 'Pool' Falls Far of Being Full

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 18—Although the shipyards and labor problems have captured most of the Maine headlines, there is an even more serious problem of farm labor, toward a solution of which various State and Federal agencies are directing their attention.

Government officials in Washington, in estimating the food requirements of the United States and its Allies in their wartime effort, have requested Maine farmers to produce in 1942 5 per cent more milk than in 1941; 25,167,000 dozen eggs, or 9 per cent more than 1941; about 30 per cent more peas and green beans for canning and to increase potato and other crop acreages by 5 per cent to 10 per cent at the minimum.

Not a too difficult task for an agricultural State such as Maine, one might conclude, and yet the demand has stirred a prospective problem of farm labor shortage paralleled only by experiences in the World War.

While the present shortage of farm labor in Maine generally may be attributed to the substantial drain upon the farm population of the armed services and the defense industries both within and outside the State, actually it is a shortage that has existed beneath the surface for a period of years but has not been accentuated because farming generally has declined in the State.

On the basis of a survey of Maine farms and farm labor recently completed at the University of Maine, Maine had 38,980 farms which paid hired labor $5,958,852 in 1939 when 15,765 laborers were employed. In 1919, however, 48,227 farms used 26,735 hired laborers and paid them $7,506,437. The number of farms has constantly declined and so has the number of hired laborers, influenced, doubtless, by receding farm prices and use of modern equipment. As need for their services on the farms declined, many young persons naturally were attracted to the cities and into other employment even before the defense jobs with their high salaries gave further impetus to the migration.

Enhanced by these factors, the present problem is acute and Gov. Sumner Sewell recently launched a Food-for-Victory program in which State and Federal agencies are cooperating in an effort to obtain full utilization of old and new farm labor supplies.

Officials have expressed the opinion that unless the program recruits a substantial labor supply many farmers will regard it useless to plant their customary acreage to say nothing of increasing it to meet new wartime requirements. Therefore, in each county the proper agencies are functioning to recruit a farm labor pool drawn from the ranks of society not usually employed on farms. Not only men, but women and boys and girls of high school age are looked upon to provide the nucleus for this new farm labor pool and 10,000 enrollment blanks have been sent to high school principals throughout the State.

While response in rural areas has been gratifying, the response in larger towns and cities has been disappointing and only about 2,000 cards have been returned. At present, representatives of the co-operating agencies, with the consent of school authorities, are endeavoring through assemblies and personal contact at the schools to enroll boys and girls in the program. The appeal, of course, has to be more to the patriotism of the students than to the pocketbook because farmers obviously can not match defense industry wages.

However, officials believe that as more and more persons, particularly parents of children of the proper age group for such work, realize the seriousness of the situation enrollments will increase and once a youth farm army has been established attention will be given to the recruiting of women's groups and volunteer groups for week-end work on farms during the busiest seasons.

About 40 per cent of Maine's 38,980 farms hired day labor in 1939, according to the 1940 census and on the basis of a survey for the week of Sept. 24-30, a little late for Maine's peak harvesting period, there were 73,264 employed on farms, of whom 45,041 or 62 per cent represented family workers and 28,223 or 38 per cent represented hired hands. Obviously, late September, while it may have been about right for surveys elsewhere in the nation was too late to catch the many workers employed in harvesting Maine's big hay crop, her peas and beans for canning and her vast blueberry fields.

WPA Foreman Charged With Pay Roll Fraud

What Government officials termed the biggest padded payroll fraud ever uncovered in this area was charged today with the arraignment before U. S. Commissioner William C. Rogers in the Federal Building of Patrick J. Dennehy, of Clifford Street, Roxbury, father of eight children.

Mr. Dennehy was a foreman until last Thursday of a Work Projects Administration project at the Navy Yard drydock, South Boston, where 1,500 men were employed under his direction.

In requesting bail of $2,500 after the defendant pleaded not guilty, Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant U. S. Attorney, charged that false payrolls were issued to men who did no work; that Mr. Dennehy induced some of the timekeepers to add names to the payroll; and that he was alleged to have collected $1.50 a day from each of the men so placed.

Alleging that the fraud had been going on about a year, Mr. Cartier said the loss to the government thus far has been figured at $2,700 of which the defendant is alleged to have received $600, but that it might develop into a $10,000 fraud before the investigation was complete. Other arrests are expected.

Wage-Hour Law as War Aid

Continued from Page 1

put forth a little extra in thought and effort when their labors are recognized." Mr. Walling praised the stabilizing and morale-building effect which he said is being furnished by the knowledge that "in toiling to save democracy, our democracy is not cancelling the time-honored American principle of extra pay for extra work."

The War Labor Policies Board, he declared, was doing an invaluable job of unifying and coordinating the labor effort all over the country in a fashion unknown during World War I.

Darcy Wilson, acting regional representative of the Consumer Division in the Office of Price Administration, spoke this afternoon on "The Why and How of Price Control," conducting a special hour-session during which he answered questions from the floor and explained the provisions of the general maximum price regulation which went into effect today.

He urged his hearers to train themselves as speakers, through the assistance of OPA consultants now working out of the New England Regional Office for Emergency Management, and to return to their communities prepared to carry on the work of public education at a war tempo for the next six weeks.

It is highly important, Mr. Wilson declared, that we develop a widespread public understanding of the emergency that produced the price control regulation and of the ways in which its provisions affect the consumer.

Mrs. Henry W. Hildreth reported this morning on the General Federation of Women's Clubs, of which she is Vice-President for Massachusetts; and reports were heard from officers of the State Federation. Mrs. Westcott's annual report opened the afternoon session, which later featured an address by Anauta, the only Eskimo woman now on the American lecture platform, who spoke on "Arctic Life and Adventure."

Rand Smith, baritone, sang, and there was also music by the glee club of the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Herbert F. French

Incoming President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, who will take office at the close of the annual convention at Swampscott, Mass., on Wednesday. She succeeds Mrs. David A. Westcott.

Gas and Oil Relief in East Seen as Vital

Continued from Page 1

to drive only 14 miles each day. This is most definitely not the case.

"Actually an industrial worker or any other worker with a B3 card may drive 40, 50, even 100 miles a day, provided he uses the car in his work and in going to and from his job. When his B3 allotment has been used up, he can go to his local rationing board and request a supplementary supply.

"At that time the local board will ask him several questions including whether or not he could cut down his driving by taking a bus or other public conveyance and whether he is using every effort to ride with other workers or to get other workers to ride with him."

Attending the conference were John E. Hamm, senior deputy administrator of the OPA, and David Ginsburg, General counsel, both from Washington.

During an interview Mr. Hamm said, "It is entirely possible that by July 1 we may have to go to national rationing of gasoline. This may possibly release some transportation facilities to benefit the eastern seaboard, and increase the gasoline available to that area."

Relief for the critical East Coast oil and gasoline shortage through construction of fuel pipe lines was discussed by Congressional leaders in conference with President Roosevelt in Washington today.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader, said there was a discussion of using idle pipe lines that could be taken up and laid elsewhere. There might be as many as two lines, he said, perhaps connecting Texas or Oklahoma fields with Florida, or the Ohio River, or any other eastern spot "where we can get transportation into the northeast section."

Meanwhile the New England situation grew rapidly worse.

F. L. Higginson, Director of Service and Supply of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, estimated that between April 1, 1942, and April 1, 1943, tank cars at the rate of 1,475 daily would have to roll into New England to provide heavy oil for industry, 80 per cent of the normal supply of fuel oil, and 75 per cent of the normal gasoline supply.

Not Even Half

For the first six weeks of this period not much more than half of that amount has come in, Mr. Higginson stated.

New England's already overtaxed railroads will be called upon to haul the larger part of some 22,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and 7,000,000 tons of anthracite, the Public Safety official declared. Part of the bituminous coal may come from New York by barge, he said.

Last year, Mr. Higginson explained, of 10,000,000 tons of soft coal brought into New England only 6,000,000 came by rail. The 7,000,000 tons of anthracite coal, he said, represent an increase of 1,000,000 tons over last year.

In short, Mr. Higgins said, 1,400 carloads of coal will be needed daily to bring the amount needed in New England this year.

Meanwhile, Public Safety officials urged the cutting of a million cords of wood to relieve the fuel shortage.

Disturbed by reports that motorists possessing high quota gasoline ration cards are abandoning previous plans to double up with neighbors, New England rationing officials today issued urgent appeals for a widespread "doubling-up" movement to conserve tires and gasoline.

Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration, warned that the gasoline shortage situation in New England is so serious that it is already affecting war production.

With numerous stations completely out of gasoline, he said, war workers are experiencing difficulty in obtaining supplies for their necessary driving.

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Little or No Criticism Of Ceiling Heard

New England's soaring volume of retail sales, now estimated to be running upward of $4,000,000,000 yearly, went—with most other items included in the family budget—under the Federal price ceiling today. The effect of this vast attempt to stabilize the cost of living will have varying repercussions in each family unit.

In general, it is designed, and is being accepted, as a sincere effort to protect the people from the whip lash of an uncontrolled war economy. While retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers may have criticism of various aspects of the nation's most ambitious attempt at managed economy, very little criticism is heard from the average man in the street and average housewife in the store.

This is all the more surprising in view of the fact that fixing of prices at their highest March level means about a 15 per cent rise in the cost of living for the vast majority of New England wage earners. Pegging of prices at today's levels means considerable sacrifice for countless families whose incomes have not risen, but who must somehow absorb this 15 per cent rise in the cost of living.

Got What They Deserve

As such economists as Roger Johnson of the New England Council view the picture, wages are up about $20,000,000 a week over pre-war levels. This has helped bring the region's income above $7,000,000,000 yearly at the present time, furnishing a solid basis for the $1,000,000,000 a year rise in retail sales.

Reduced to human terms, this means that millions of new wages, and increased wages, have been poured into the stores in a scramble for the diminishing supplies of goods, and that the people got just what they deserved by every law of economics—higher prices.

But it does not alter the fact that the people who were—and are—hurt, lie among the thousands of moderately paid, non-war workers whose incomes have remained static, or have risen far less sharply than the cost of living.

However, judging from comments heard at random these people while feeling disappointment that the price ceilings were not set at lower levels, are nonetheless grateful that things will not be permitted to get further out of line. Since the two attitudes are mutually exclusive the result is that we hear few complaints that are not balanced by favorable comment.

Few Changes

So far as retailers are concerned, today brought few changes. When the President's plan for controlling the price of living was publicly disclosed April 29 they recognized that people might postpone purchases until after the ceilings became operative. Most stores immediately repriced to the March levels, or below, and advertised that fact. So, it is felt that very few price changes will be found in New England today.

Mrs. Roosevelt Enters East Boston SchoolyardDispute

Intervening in an East Boston dispute over the right of school children to play baseball on the grounds of Boston school houses, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote today that "every effort should be made to place recreational facilities within easy reach of our young people.'

Mrs. Roosevelt's letter was directed to Albert West, of Boston, attorney for one of 25 boys arrested recently for playing baseball in the yard of the Ulysses Grant School in East Boston.

Mr. West said that he would read Mrs. Roosevelt's communication into the records at a special meeting of the Boston School Committee tonight. The Committee will be discussing a proposal that all local public school yards be opened to children for supervised play after school hours.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler than last night. Moderate winds this afternoon becoming gentle tonight.

Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Cooler tonight.

Vermont: Continued cool tonight.

Massachusetts: Cooler except in extreme south portion tonight. Light drizzle over Cape region ending tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 2:23 p. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Tuesday, 3:23 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles Monday by 8:31 p. m.

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Boy Scout Executives Scan Duties in Nation at War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT PAUL, Minn.—A dedication of the Boy Scout movement to the service of the nation at war, and a rededication of Scoutdom's national leaders to the service of American youth in time of war or time of peace, marked the thirty-second annual meeting of the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America, held here Friday and Saturday.

Approximately a thousand dignitaries of the Scout organization, among them some of the most prominent men of the nation, gathered here to discuss the problems of Scouting in war times to uphold the ideals for which their movement stands.

Early in the conference James E. West of New York City, Chief Scout Executive, read a telegram from President Roosevelt urging Scout officials "to keep the faith with our boys, our God, and our country."

Wide Fields of Service

Mr. West looked forward "to perhaps many years when the military will make many demands upon the American people and the Boy Scouts." Already the Government, he said, "has turned over to the Scout organization 22 different projects for national defense and aid."

But he expressed the oft-repeated thought of the Council members when he added: "After the world situation has cleared, we still will have responsibilities for civic service for which the Boy Scouts are training."

An outstanding broadening of the Scout program was announced Saturday in plans for an "Air Scout" division to speed up flight training. Dr. E. K. Fretwell, director of the program of the new division, made the announcement.

Stassen's Call to Youth

Although stopping short of actual flight instruction, it "leads directly to civilian pilot training," he said, "or other Government flight instruction, or to more intensive training for ground service."

Local Scout Councils will set up the program throughout the country, Dr. Fretwell said.

Scout leaders, at a luncheon program, pledged the movement to keep the nation's youth strong in war and in peace.

This gathering heard Minnesota's Governor, Harold E. Stassen, declare: "This movement opposes the concept for which similar movements have been established in the dictatorships of the world.

"There have been few hours in history when that for which America stands has needed strength more—the strength of youth."

Walter W. Head of St. Louis, President of the National Council, officiated at the ceremonies which placed the Boy Scouts of America at the call of the Government to perform whatever services may be required of them, and Dr. West summarized the situation as follows: "We realize that we have a job to do; we'll do it."

Aids to Air Wardens

Services the boys are expected to carry out include acting as aids to air-raid wardens in blackout periods, taking the lead in emergency first aid, and helping in the civilian defense program wherever necessary.

"The movement is growing rapidly and our boys have found it easy to adapt their program to war," said Dr. George Fisher of New York City, Deputy Scout Executive.

"It's merely the application of what they have already learned—to be prepared. Whatever our government asks us to do, we will do."

Eagle Scout Awards

General sessions of the Council were held in the Hotel Saint Paul. For an important luncheon program the Scout leaders moved to the Coffman Memorial Union at the University of Minnesota.

In Minneapolis the final event was the annual St. Paul Scout round-up and Court of Honor, in the huge hippodrome at the Minnesota fair grounds.

Attended by most of the visiting dignitaries, this program included the awarding of 101 Eagle Scout badges.

Argentina Seen Playing Safe With 'Neutral' War Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay — A reliable Argentine authority—one who says he has penetrated the motives of Acting President Costillo—claims to understand his persistent neutrality and nonrupture of relations with the Nazi-Fascist Axis, despite the Rio de Janeiro Conference recommendations.

Dr. Castillo, according to this informant, is more determined than ever there shall be no rupture. As the time approaches for selection of a successor in the Presidency, he is studying lists of prospects carefully to find somebody who will follow in his footsteps—in case the war is still on at that time.

Dr. Castillo is said to be confident that the National Democratic (conservative) Party machine will be strong enough to secure election once the candidate is selected. It has been proved recently that the ruling authorities can win elections in practically every electoral area outside of Buenos Aires.

Confident He Is Right

Dr. Castillo, it was said, realizes that he governs against the wishes of the majority of his compatriots but honestly believes the people don't know what is the best policy in national interests and this must be imposed upon them. The explanation goes on in this way:

The Acting President and his friends want Germany to win. As a class they don't want to see democracy triumph because it would mean the end of their power as a class. In any case, they are determined to keep friendly with the Nazis in case they win. In that event everything will be well, so they say.

But, they calculate, things will not be too bad if the Allies win. They realize that a democratic victory will have its repercussions in Argentina and one result probably will be the installation of a liberal Government in Buenos Aires. That does not matter, they say, because the new regime can persuade the Allies to forgive the country and withhold possible postwar economic pressure on the plea it had nothing to do with the unfortunate wartime policy.

The Castillo Regime, therefore, calculating that neutrality is the best policy from their own viewpoint and that of the country, believe it is possible successfully to 'sit on the fence' for the duration of the war and lose little which ever side wins. Members of the Government point out, privately, that the opposition has no extremist economic program and it is doubtful whether there would be any large-scale confiscation of property if and when it comes into power on the wave of a world-wide liberal revival brought about by a democratic victory.

Long-Range Policy

The Acting President, it is known, has told friends that he places international policy before any domestic issue. He believes some Latin-American countries already regret their attitude at Rio de Janeiro and hope that Argentina will stand out in the maintenance af traditional and "long-range continental policy."

This interpretation received publicity in the columns of the newspaper Noticias Graficas, whose diplomatic correspondent always has been a favorite medium of Dr. Castillo's for transmission of his views. The same newspaper agrees that the Acting President is busy looking for a successor to carry on his neutral policy. It is considered highly significant that this interpretation should receive publicity when most newspapers prefer to withhold all comment under the state of siege.

There is one major difficulty which may prevent Dr. Castillo from concentrating on international policy. That is the higher cost of living. If the slackening of domestic industry increases through North American inability or disinclination to deliver raw materials, and unemployment develops parallel with the rising cost of living, he may find himself faced with irresistible popular opposition which even the Army would not care to subdue.

It is now a common belief among Argentines that economic pressure is being exerted by North America on Argentina. Dr. Castillo has encouraged them to think so. Many, cognizant of this northern policy, would prefer to see it strengthened and expedited, so its maximum effect can be achieved quickly, with the possibility of a complete transformation of Government and attitude toward the Allies. Sincere patriots have secretly advocated this course.

Patrick J. Boland

SCRANTON, Pa., May 18 (AP)—U. S. Representative Patrick J. Boland, who passed on today on the eve of Pennsylvania's primary election, was Democratic whip in the House and was seeking renomination for a seventh term.

A native of Scranton, Representative Boland had set a record for service from Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional district — predominantly Republican before he first sought election to Congress in 1930.

He was appointed Democratic whip in his second term. He had a great capacity for work, a fact that was recognized by all the speakers under whom he served—Byrns, Bankhead and Rayburn.

Mr. Boland, a close friend of President Roosevelt, was a contender for his party's leadership in the House in 1940 but yielded in favor of Representative J. W. McCormack of Massachusetts before nominations were formally made.

One of his most spectacular contests for re-election was in 1936 when he was personally opposed by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin because he had refused to support the Frazier-Lemke farm moratorium bill. The Royal Oak priest spoke in Mr. Boland's district in an effort to beat him, but the Congressman won handily.

Before entering Congress Mr. Boland was a member of the firm of Boland Brothers, general contractors, and had served in several local elective offices.

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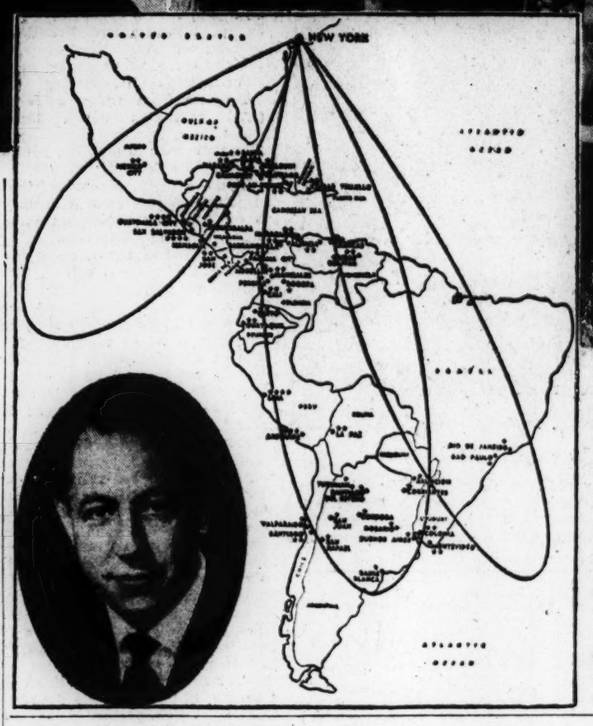


CBS

Top left, Olga Coelho, Brazilian singer, one of the regular CBS artists to be heard on the inaugural program and in the regular radio services to the south. Top right, the El Charro Gil Trio, a popular Mexican guitar and singing group, to be heard regularly. Lower shows signal pattern to be laid down by the three CBS short-wave transmitters which will beam directional antennas to Latin America where the programs will be picked up and piped to listening peoples on their own local wavelengths. Inset, William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

CBS Directs Network At Latin America

By Albert D. Hughes
Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

"Cadena de las Americas"—Network of the Americas—is the announcement that will be radiocast beginning tomorrow to the radio sets—both broadcast and short wave—of the western hemisphere when the Columbia Broadcasting System launches its Latin-American network of 76 leading radio stations in 20 republics.

To be launched with a 60-minute program of talks by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, heads of some Latin-American republics, and varied entertainment, at 9:30 p. m., E. W. T., the Network of the Americas will make available programs of American talent to the various countries south of our borders.

Through the medium of three powerful short-wave transmitters whose energy will be beamed by directional antennas to strategic areas of Latin America, programs of American origin will be picked up on local short-wave receivers south of the border and then piped to local listening populaces on their own home wavelengths.

A standing idea of William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System for almost 10 years, actual work on the building of a network of stations in Central and South America began nearly three years ago with a visit by Mr. Paley to broadcasting executives in the various countries. As a result of this trip, regional network alliances and individual station agreements were consummated.

Later, Guy C. Hutcheson, CBS engineer, traveled 24,284 miles in a trip consuming nearly five months, arranging the technical setup of the network.

At the same time, Columbia in New York began building three powerful short-wave transmitters to relay programs southward. William H. Fineshriber, Jr., was appointed director of programs for the Latin-American network.

Mr. Fineshriber proceeded to build an entertainment schedule which will provide seven hours daily of serious and popular music, news features, drama and variety, women's programs, sports periods, talks by distinguished persons, and on-the-scene coverage of newsworthy events. He also arranged for a staff of translators to pipe separate programs for Brazil and the rest of Latin America in the respective Portuguese or Spanish tongues of those countries.

Forest Protection in Arizona Aided by Women and Youths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—With the annual "fire season" about to start, the Forest Service can no longer rely on CCC and WPA aid which has proved so valuable in recent years. The rangers will again have to call upon stockmen, ranchers, lumbermen and other forest users, as they did before those Federal agencies came into existence and undertook projects all over the State. Plans are also being made to employ women, and even girls, to an extent never before approached.

The eight national forests in Arizona total 11,839,557 acres, chiefly of desert brushland. In all that vast area, only two CCC camps are left. No WPA work is going on and road construction camps are few, since no new highways are being built that are not of military importance.

To make the situation more acute, most of the ranchers and rangemen are short-handed because of defense factories and the draft. The Forest Service has itself lost some of its most experienced fire fighters to the armed services.

Night and Day Duty

One such loss is Ed Conrard, who has long served as "fire dispatcher" for the Coconino National Forest at Flagstaff. His place has been taken by Mrs. Bill Brown, wife of a veteran ranger. She must be on duty night and day from the middle of May until summer rains ease the fire hazard, sometime after July 15.

When a ranger or lookout learns of a fire, Mrs. Brown is the first person he notifies as soon as he can reach a 'phone. She must then "dispatch" all needed help and supplies from the points where they are available, nearest to the blaze. She must know where to find pack horses and anything else required. In short, she is in command "behind the lines."

36 Lookout Towers

There are 36 lookout towers in the national forests of Arizona, manned constantly throughout the fire season. This year, with man power so scarce, every lookout is instructed to leave at once for any fire that he spots, and take command until some superior officer arrives. In the meantime, it is his wife's duty to keep on looking for other fires.

The Forest Service is also employing women as emergency telephone operators and for any other extra fire-season duties that they can perform, even to driving trucks. It is not intended to make fire fighters of women, only helpers.

At Flagstaff, Ranger Ed Oldham is training a special "fire brigade" of 75 boys and 75 girls, all high school students. The boys are divided into crews of 10 or so. Each group is responsible for getting one fully loaded truck to the fire, whenever summoned by the dispatcher. The girls will cook, carry messages and food, deliver tools, and so on.

Cost of Living Up 0.7 Per Cent

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 16

The cost of living went up 0.7 per cent between mid-March and mid-April in large cities, the Labor Department reported tonight.

The advance brought the index to 115.1 per cent of the average 1935-39 level. By mid-April, the department said, families of wage earners and lower-salaried workers had to spend $1.17 to buy the same things for which they spent $1 before the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1939.

Ste. Marie Heads Ford Local 600

DETROIT, May 18 (AP)—Paul Ste. Marie was elected president of Ford Local 600, United Automobile Workers-C. I. O., in a run-off election, a final tabulation of votes showed.

Mr. Ste. Marie, veteran union member in Ford's Rouge plant, this heads the largest single unit of any labor union in the country.

Other major officers chosen were Percy Llewellyn, vice-president; W. G. Grant, financial secretary; and Shelton Tappes, recording secretary. The president's post pays $5,000 a year, the other major offices $4,500.

The year-old local 600 comprises more than 80,000 members employed in the Rouge Plant of the Ford Motor Company.

'Jelled' Is Washington's New Word Concerning Wages

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 18 — The word used in Washington these days about wages is that they are not being frozen, they are being jelled.

Freezing indicates rigidity. Jelling implies a certain elasticity.

Wages of 500,000 shipyard workers were jelled over the week end. Added to them will be 300,000 more by the year end. The wage jelling of 2,000,000 Federal Government civilian workers is now under consideration.

The shipyard workers were a special problem. Under collective bargaining contracts, periodic wage adjustments were provided based on changes of living costs. Since these costs have increased, workers were contractually entitled to a big jump from about $1.12 to $1.27 or more an hour or about 13 per cent. There was no disagreement on the technical side of this wage increase.

Inconsistent

However President Roosevelt intervened. In a strong letter he wrote negotiators meeting at Chicago that he was trying to stop the wage-price inflationary spiral. Even though the contract provided for a big increase he asked workers to forego their full demands. They were inconsistent, he warned, with war efforts.

The result is now announced: Workers, employers and Government representatives have agreed on an increase of about half what was contractually due, or 7 per cent. This wage increase will be paid in war bonds, not money, which it is hoped will not be cashed. Cost to public: $100,000,000 a year added to the present building program, which falls entirely on the taxpayer. Incidentally the hitherto lower Gulf Coast Zone rates are made equal with other zones.

Thus the country gets a new instance of jelling. Freezing would hold wages exactly where they are, inequalities and all. Jelling raises partly fulfills earlier contracts, but vastly reduces fluidity. It creates a consistency between localities.

Living Cost Up 15 P. C.

A new example rises in connection with Federal wages. Cost of living, Mr. Roosevelt noted recently, has jumped 15 per cent. Federal wages are unchanged. At the depth of the 1933 depression Federal base pay was cut 15 per cent. Consequently a drive is on foot here to boost Federal pay. The 250,000 Government workers in Washington get no extra pay for overtime, though many work in a 50 or 60 hour week. In World War I a bonus of $240 was given to all workers drawing basic pay under $2,750. Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Civil Service Committee, has offered a bill, just backed by the A. F. of L., granting a $300 bonus to all Federal civilian employees. A variant bill would restrict such a bonus to those receiving less than $3,200. Many observors think Mr. Roosevelt will approve an increase.

Thus the jelling theory is again exemplified. It does not hold wages at the present level. It does not freeze them. You could not skate on the wage surface which the Administration is attempting to create. A jelled wage level is a quivering, gelatinous level. It has a soft, somewhat elastic, homogeneus consistency. Like all jellies it offers some sweet with the sour.

$6 Fur Storage only $2

Save $4 on fur storage in Certified Storage vaults, including $300 insurance, protected by six million dollar company. No Pick Up—No Delivery. It pays to bring your furs direct to one of New York's larger wholesale furriers. Cooperate with the U. S. Government Consumer's Pledge by conserving the things you have . . . with guaranteed savings. Exclusive Greanway cleaning by furrier's sawdust method, $5. Repairing and remodeling at wholesale prices.

Seymour Grean Furs
131 W. 30 St., N.Y.C. • 3rd floor

AMERICA'S WAR OF MOVEMENT

...and how you can help fight it!

Two years ago, New York Central's 131,000 employees enlisted in America's War of Movement. Today they must have *your* help, too.

For two years, train crews and maintenance crews, dispatchers and signalmen, office workers and field workers have carried on with the smoothness of a well disciplined army. And the vast Victory traffic has kept rolling, rolling . . . without a hitch in the railroad's regular job of feeding and supplying the cities . . . and with only the most minor inconvenience to the traveling public.

Your part in America's War of Movement

Now, with military demands growing daily—with *more* war goods to be moved, *more* soldiers to be transported—travelers too must be enlisted in this mighty War of Movement.

New timetables are *war*-timetables. To further expedite war traffic, some civilian passenger schedules are being lengthened, and certain services are being discontinued.

It will mean some hardship. But the men of New York Central who—with the other railroad workers of America—are speeding the nation's war effort, know they can count on your cooperation.

What you can do to help clear the track

Try to avoid unnecessary travel. Schedule your trips for mid-week instead of during congested weekends. Notify us early of your travel needs, and let us know promptly if your plans change. Accept an upper berth or a coach seat instead of your usual Pullman accommodation—realizing this may be necessary at times in order to release needed sleeper equipment for long-haul military movements.

In the days ahead, as war requirements become greater, your further help may be asked in keeping the tracks clear for Victory.

A double pledge to the travelers of America

Whatever happens, the men of New York Central promise you as much speed and comfort and convenience as possible. But above all we pledge you this: with your help, we will do our part in fighting America's War of Movement through to success. We'll keep our rails ringing to the tune of Victory. Day and night, from the Mississippi to the sea, the click of a million wheels will be sounding taps for the Axis.

NEW YORK CENTRAL

NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM

★ BUY UNITED STATES WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS ★

Quentin Reynolds Blames Americans for Fall of France in Address at Brown

People's War, Foreign Press Writer Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 18—The responsibility for the fall of France was placed squarely upon American shoulders by Quentin Reynolds, foreign correspondent, in his address to the Associated Alumni of Brown University this afternoon at their annual meeting, held in connection with Brown's 174th Commencement.

"French democracy," Mr. Reynolds declared, "was a strong house, but when avarice and stupidity and anti-Semitism and lack of courage began to undermine the foundation, that house began to crumble. Had America stepped in, the weasel-hearted and the craven might have found unaccustomed courage and France might have fought on. We Americans felt bitter and ashamed for we knew that America could have saved France."

Mr. Reynolds praised the people of London for their bravery during the air blitz and stated that American correspondents stood out as heroes. It made him proud of his country and his profession, he said.

"I came back three months ago," Mr. Reynolds said, "to see this country which I had discovered in Europe. I came back thinking we were at war with Japan and Germany. After reading speeches by some of the obstructionist Congressmen, after reading editorials in newspapers controlled by Hearst, McCormick and Patterson, after hearing insidious whispers of hatred by men like Coughlin and others who were trying to disrupt our national unity, I began to wonder if after all we were not at war with Britain and the President of the United States.

"But then I went to the West Coast, to Texas and the Middle West," Mr. Reynolds continued. "Through the munition and aircraft factories, I found that the people of our country were mad, and an angry democracy has never been beaten."

Mr Reynolds declared that this was a people's war. He had seen labor yield voluntarily the one legal weapon it had against injustice—"that magnificent weapon, the right to strike."

At the same meeting, Henry Merritt Wriston, President of Brown, described the war as a fight for opportunity. "There can be no honest promise of security," he said. "To expect a brave new world to emerge from this struggle is to ask not only the impossible but the undesirable.

"The students are confident we can win the war," President Wriston asserted, "but have no faith that the peace can be won. If their elders a few years ago were tragically doubtful that youth would fight, the doubt is now reciprocated that their fathers will make the sacrifices necessary for peace. On the record, youth has the best of the argument; they are indubitably going to war, and their elders indubitably wasted the fruits of the last victory."

Earlier in the day, at the Commencement exercises, President Wriston, acting on behalf of the Board of Fellows, conferred upon Quentin Reynolds, together with five other distinguished men, an honorary degree. Mr. Reynolds received the degree of Doctor of Letters.

Brown today awarded 373 degrees in course, 44 advanced degrees, and conferred six honorary degrees at its 174th annual commencement exercises in the old First Baptist Meeting House where commencements of the University have been held since 1775. Brown's colorful and traditional commencement procession down College Hill preceded the exercises.

By a Staff Photographer

N. E. Rationers Plan 'Gas' Loophole Plugs

Seated (left to right)—Henry Parkman, Jr., Massachusetts Office of Price Administration Director; Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Director, and Chester Bowles, Connecticut OPA head. Standing (left to right)—Russell Larman, New Hampshire OPA Director; Fred S. Brynn, Vermont OPA Director, and Edward C. Moran, Maine OPA Director. Inset, John Hamm, First Deputy Administrator to Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator.

Honorary Degrees Awarded At New England Colleges

Honorary degrees awarded at commencement exercises of New England colleges and universities today and over the week end follow:

Brown University

Harry Ervin Yarnell, Vice-Admiral, U. S. Navy, retired. Doctor of Laws.

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Editor-in-Chief of "Foreign Affairs." Doctor of Laws.

Simeon Strunsky, Editorial Writer for the New York Times. Doctor of Letters.

Quentin Reynolds, London Correspondent for Collier's Weekly. Doctor of Letters

Arthur Francis Buddington, Head of Geology Department, Princeton University. Doctor of Science.

Rabbi Louis Israel Newman, of Congregation Rodeph Sholom, New York. Doctor of Divinity.

Trinity College

The Rev. Dr. Michael Coleman, Vicar of All Hallows Church, London. Doctor of Divinity.

Eugene E. Wilson, President of United Aircraft Corporation. Doctor of Science.

George Gardner Monks, Headmaster of Lenox School, Lenox, Mass. Master of Arts.

Wesleyan University

John Kieran, Sports Writer, New York Times. Master of Arts.

Edward Steichen, of Ridgefield, photographer. Master of Arts

The Rev. Nelson M. Burroughs, Cincinnati. Doctor of Divinity.

The Rev. William W. Shepherd, Louisville. Doctor of Divinity.

Willis A. Gibbons, Rubber Researcher, Passaic, N. J. Doctorate in Science.

Harry Clemons, Librarian of the University of Virginia. Doctor of Letters.

Adolph B. Benson, Professor of Germanic and Scandinavian Languages at Yale. Doctor of Letters.

Dr. David R. Lyman, Superintendent of Gaylord Farm Tubercular Sanatorium, Wallingford, Conn. Doctor of Science.

Judge John S. Pullman of Bridgeport, Conn. Doctor of Civil Law.

Tufts College

Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States. Doctor of Laws.

Harlan F. Stone, Chief Justice of the United States. Doctor of Laws.

The Rev. Michael J. Ahern, S. J., Head of the Weston College Science Department. Doctor of Science.

Edith L. Bush, Dean of Jackson College. Doctor of Letters.

Victor A. Friend of Melrose, Mass., manufacturer. Master of Arts.

Capt. Chester H. Keppler, Officers Procurement Service, U. S. Navy. Master of Arts.

Howard M. Marjerison, Dean of the University of Illinois College of Dentistry. Doctor of Science.

Katharine E. McBride, Dean of Radcliffe College and President-Elect of Bryn Mawr College. Doctor of Humane Letters.

The Rev. Carl H. Olson of Minneapolis. Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Stanley H. Osborn, Connecticut Commissioner of Health. Doctor of Science.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts. Doctor of Laws.

Massachusetts State College

Nathaniel I. Bowditch, of Framingham, Chairman of the Massachusetts State College trustees since 1896. Doctor of Laws.

Amherst College

Theodore Meyer Greene, member of the faculty of philosophy of Princeton University. Doctor of Divinity.

Robert Washburn Maynard, Trustee of Amherst College. Doctor of Humane Letters.

Ordway Tead, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education of the City of New York. Doctor of Humane Letters.

Charles Woolsey Cole, graduate professor of History at Columbia University. Doctor of Humane Letters.

William Tecumseh Sherman Jackson, Washington. Master of Arts.

Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. Doctor of Laws.

Luther Ely Smith, St. Louis. Doctor of Laws.

John Jay McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War. Doctor of Laws.

University of Vermont

Clayton Robert Orton, of the University of West Virginia. Doctor of Science.

The Re. Vincent Ravi Booth. Doctor of Divinity.

Albert Edward Wiggam, author and the commencement speaker. Doctor of Law.

Williams College

Cornelius Thurston Chase, Jr., Headmaster Eaglebrook School, Master of Arts.

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Curtis, executive officer of the chief of the Air Staff. Master of Arts.

Raymond B. Blakney, minister of the First Congregational Church of Williamstown. Doctor of Divinity.

Chester Morse Jones, Clinical professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School. Doctor of Science.

Edward Augustus Weeks, Jr., editor of the Atlantic Monthly. Doctor of Humane Letters.

Charles Kingsley Webster, Stephenson professor of international history at the London School of Economics and British diplomatic historian. Doctor of Humane Letters.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress and Director of the Office of Facts and Figures. Doctor of Humane Letters.

New Zealand's Envoy Talks To Tufts Seniors

The younger democracies — America, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand—will be the leaders in the postwar world, Walter Nash, Minister to the United States from New Zealand, told 473 graduating students at the 86th commencement at Tufts College yesterday, where, in addition to the regular exercises, honorary degrees were conferred on nine men and two women.

"It is for us of the new world—of the younger democracies — to build up a new world of armed strength to redress the balance of the old—to build up a new democracy in which all men and all women have equal access to the spiritual as well as the material needs of a full life," he declared.

Dr. Nash warned that the demands of total war override every other consideration, recognize no special rights, privileges, or interests, pay little heed to political ideas—to customs and traditions.

Control Expansion

He referred to the necessary expansions of state control, to the importance of wise government administrators. "It requires a breadth of vision . . . flexibility of mind . . . imagination, judgment and initiative," the New Zealand Minister pointed out, and stressed the importance these days of "the right men and the right women in the right places."

Dr. Nash reminded the graduating students that many personal rights and privileges may be sacrificed that democracies may act quickly and forcibly to match the challenge of the totalitarian systems, but that this may be done without sacrificing in the process the liberties and free institutions of the democratic state.

He urged his hearers to "accept the fact that far-reaching social and economic adjustments are bound to come about." He emphasized the necessity of destroying "utterly and completely the totalitarian regimes of Germany, Italy and Japan.

Determination to Build

"But," said Dr. Nash, "our determination to destroy must be matched by an equally strong determination to build and this tremendous constructive effort that must follow victory will require as much courage—as much careful planning—perhaps no less material sacrifice and certainly more tolerance and understanding—than the military struggle on which our present energies are concentrated.

"We must see to it that the world we build is a world for everybody," he concluded, "just as we would have it for Americans and for New Zealanders."

Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President of the College, in the morning baccalaureate address, also stressed the importance of postwar responsibilities. "Let us now resolve never to lose this value of our war experience too easily. When peace is again established let us not lapse again into bad old ways," he said.

"Once peace is again established let us guard against giving up the social gains which have come as a result or a by-product of this war. . . . We recognize in America the imperative need for efficient national planning in the use of all our natural resources, and especially for the full and complete use of our supremely great American human resources," declared Dr. Carmichael.

Announcement was made of the re-election of Arthur B. Newhall and Dr. Edward L. Merritt to the alumni trustees.

Museum Acquires Spanish Sculpture

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has just acquired an important piece of early Spanish Renaissance sculpture, an alabaster bust, a gift presented by Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Group. It is a portrait of a man of the sixteenth century and shows the Flemish influence in Spanish art.

Dr. Georg Swarzenski, Fellow for Research in Sculpture and Mediaeval Art, says: "The spontaneity of the expression, the alertness of the pose, indicates the touch of a very talented artist."

This head is now on view in the recent-accessions gallery.

35 N. E. Industrial Leaders To Advise on Manufacturing

Thirty-five of New England's industrial leaders have been named on country-wide advisory committees for each class of manufacturing, it is reported by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

These executives will be called in by the Bureau of Industry Branches of the War Production Board to consult on production, service and other subjects.

Canada Cuts Gas Dole to Tourists

United States and other non-Canadian motorists who had planned lengthy automobile tours of Canada, now that gasoline rationing has hit the eastern states, must change their plans.

Only 24 United States gallons of "gas" will be allowed tourists in Canada in any one year, under orders issued by the Canadian Department of Munitions and Supply, effective May 15, the Regional Office, United States Department of Commerce, Boston, announced. Previously tourists visiting Canada were allowed 120 gallons of gasoline.

Employees on Committee To Speed War Must Be Paid

Time spent by an employee on one of the new labor-management committees to speed war production, if within regular working hours, is considered hours worked and is to be paid for in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act, it has just been ruled. When, however, a meeting of the committee is held outside of working hours and attendance is voluntary, the time spent need not be considered as hours worked.

Vote Registration Opens

Boston voters not already on the lists may now register to vote in this fall's first American wartime election since 1918, the Boston Board of Election Commissioners pointed out today as they opened the City Hall registration office.

In the primaries Sept. 15 and finals Nov. 3, Bostonians will help elect a United States Senator, the Governor, and other State executive officers. A new Massachusetts House and Senate will also be named this fall, as will the national House of Representatives.

The period of registration in Boston will be from May 18 to Aug. 26, and from Sept. 16 to Oct. 14. The usual starting point has been July 1 in other years. It was moved ahead approximately a month and a half this year in order that men in the armed forces who expect to leave Boston soon may register now and, later, vote by mail.

City Hall will be open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. from Monday to Friday and from 9 a. m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Special interest will be paid to this year's elections because of wartime issues, and the isolation-intervention record of candidates is already coming up for scrutiny. Representative George Holden Tinkham (R), a prominent isolationist, recently withdrew from the contest. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), often an Administration opponent, now in the Army, is standing for re-election.

"THE TELEPHONE HOUR"
Now Presents the World's Great Artists
TONIGHT
LANSING HATFIELD
and the Bell Symphonic Orchestra
DONALD VOORHEES Conductor
9 P.M. Eastern War Time
WNAC WTAG WGY WJAR WEAF WCSH WTIC and NBC Red Network

Press First To Confuse Ration News?

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt, commenting on the origin of conflicting reports concerning gasoline rationing, was quoted recently as saying that the "press initially contributed to the confusion and this confusion was not reduced as rapidly as might have been by Government departments most directly concerned."

The statement was contained in a letter to Gov. William H. Wills, who said he released the message with White House approval.

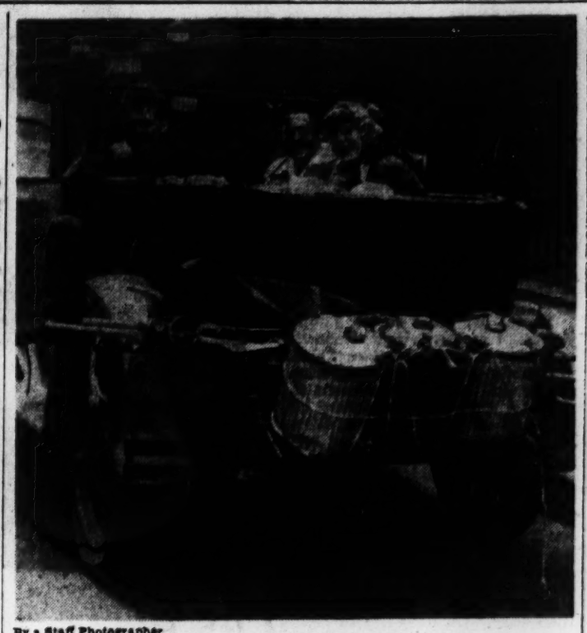
In a telegram to President Roosevelt on April 2, Governor Wills had criticized "cross purpose announcements originating in Washington from many governmental agenecies which there abound."

The Governor quoted the President's reply as stating:

"You are right, of course, that conflicting reports from Washington on anything so important in American life as gasoline rationing are disruptive of morale; you are also right that there were seriously conflicting reports about this matter. However, in this instance as in other instances where there have been seriously conflicting reports of developments, the difficulty is not one which is exclusively within the power of the executive branch of Government to control.

"For example, the first report emanating from Washington that gasoline might be restricted to from 2½ to 5 gallons per week was not an official Government report. It was a press report based on some relatively informed conjectures by newspaper correspondents about what might reasonably be expected to be the ration. Thereafter Secretary of Interior Ickes, who directs the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator, remarked at his press conference that he thought this estimate too low and a conflict of opinion upon the subject was thus presented to the American people. It detracts relatively little from the seriousness of the conflict that it was not due to conflict within governmental departments.

"I cite these facts not only to clarify the record, but also to indicate the problem of conflicting statements, which distresses you as it distresses me, as much broader than one which can be easily handled by executive departments of the Government."



By a Staff Photographer

Perhaps Even Buttermilk Some Day?

Gasoline shortages don't bother these carefree tourists who, when the containers on the rear of their jalopy ran dry, used kerosene for fuel. Walker Winkoop, skipper of the Ford, and Donald Hoffman wheeled their car all the way from Gambrier, Ohio, where they both attend school at Kenyon College. Driving east into the gas rationing area they saw to it that their five-gallon cans were brimming over with sufficient fuel to carry them through. But they overestimated the mileage of their aging car and soon ran out of gas. Registering in Vermont they patriotically received an A card—enough to carry them only 21 gallons. They experimented with kerosene and found it worked—at least well enough to carry them to the Bay State. The girl in the rear is Miss E. Smith, of Cambridge, Mass., at whose home the boys are vacationing. Incidentally, the travelers claim that their radiator boils over every 40 minutes.

Mercury Suspends At New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 18 (AP)—The 135-year-old Morning Mercury, one of the oldest daily morning newspapers in the nation, discontinued publication Saturday.

A page one announcement by Basil Brewer, publisher, said: "Rising costs, dwindling circulation and war restrictions make its publication no longer practical. Today's is the final issue."

The announcement added: "Only the vitality of a fine newspaper could have maintained the Mercury in existence for an uninterrupted period of 135 years, making it the oldest morning newspaper in Massachusetts. The Mercury today is a fine newspaper but it faced insuperable handicap that the busy day of modern men and women gave them fewer and fewer hours to read a morning paper."

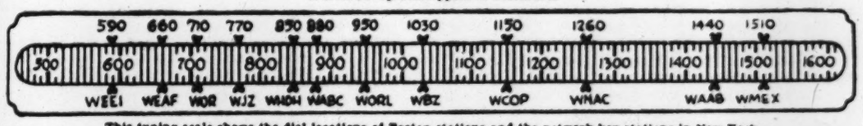
Auto Fatalities Continue to Drop

Gasoline and tire shortages and slower speeds are combining for a continued reduction in Massachusetts automobile accident fatalities, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles revealed today.

Last week nine fatalities were reported as compared with 17 in the corresponding 1941 week. To date this year's automobile accident fatalities total 189 compared to 241 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Telegraphic report base-	Dance Matinee .....
3:15	News comment	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	ball game; Red Sox at	Dance Matinee .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Detroit	Dance Matinee .....
3:45	The Family Front ..	Broadway talk	Right to Happiness" ..	Telegraphic report base-	Dance Matinee .....
4:00	Popular vocalists ..	Arthur Tracy, songs ..	"Backstage Wife"	ball game; Red Sox at	Dance Matinee .....
4:15	Spotlights on Asia ..	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Stella Dallas"; drama ..	Detroit	Dance Matinee .....
4:30	"Swing Time"	Club Matinee; variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox at Detroit	Dance Matinee .....
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown" ..	Red Sox at Detroit	Dance Matinee .....
5:00	Musical Camera	"Singing Cowboy"	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15	Preview	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Children's Program	Dance Matinee .....
5:30	Songs; "Orchid"	"Superman"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"	Drama Shop .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines ..	Herb Lewis, songs	Sport comment	Capt. Midnight; drama	News; Defense talk ..
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Sports; Music .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier; Defense ..
6:30	Frank Parker, songs ..	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Music ..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports program .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Adventures in Research.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, News	March to Victory .....
7:15	Leon Henderson	Treasury Star Parade ..	News of the World	"The Johnson Family" ..	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy ..	Garden Gossip	Ordnance speakers	"I Am an American"	Joe Melville's Orchestra.
7:45	serial drama	"Gypsy Serenade"	Col. J. Crawford	"Melodic Moods"	Josephine Cambria, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	Cavalcade of America:	"Rising Up the News" ..	Jose Dominguez' Orch.
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	with Claudette Colbert	"For Your Information"	"Twilight Hour" .....
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"; ..	"True or False"; quiz ..	Richard Crooks; Alfred	Morton Gould's Orch.;	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Elmer Davis ..	"True or False"; quiz ..	Wallenstein's Orchestra	vocalists; talks	Drama .....
9:00	Theater: Lionel	Leighton Noble's Orch..	Great Artists: Lansing	Gabriel Heatter, news ..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Barrymore in "A	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Hatfield, tenor; orch.	News Service	cal Album" .....
9:30	Man to Remem-	"Frontline Headlines" ..	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz pro-	"The Better Half"; quiz	Classical Album .....
9:45	ber"	"Meet the Band"; jingles	gram	program	Classical Album .....
10:00	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counterspy"; drama ..	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing ..	News report .....
10:15	Freddy Martin's Or.	"Counterspy"; drama ..	vocalists; chorus	Round Table talks	Music; News .....
10:30	Civilian Def. 8:30 pgm	Morgan Beatty, News ..	"Hot Copy"; drama	"Music That Endures";	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes Band"; Talk	"Hot Copy"; drama	tenor; orchestra	Popular recordings ....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Russian War Relief	Popular recordings ....
11:15	Weather; Music	Music You Want	Air Conference	banquet speakers	Popular recordings ....
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons";	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	"Day's End"; music ....
11:45	Music; orchestra ..	Music You Want	dramatic sketch	thur Mann; recorded ..	Music; News .....

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock ...	Organ Melodies	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	"Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; News ..	News Reporter	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Quiz; Music; News.	Reveille Roundup	Fiesta; music	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	"At the Console"	.....
8:00	News of the World ..	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music ..	News reports .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs ..	George and Dixie; News.	"Morning Watch"; talks	"Post Exchange" ....
8:30	Carl Moore's Va-	News; Morning Toast;	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ..	"Post Exchange" ....
8:45	riety Show; News.	with Fred and Posey ..	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties" ..	Rhythm Rascals .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue.	News; Recordings	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Scarlet Letter" ..	The Breakfast Club" ...	"Food news	"Morning Varieties" ..	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Dedication of CBS	"The Breakfast Club" ...	Singing Strings	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch
9:45	Latin American	Dorothy Thompson	"Musical Roundup"	Dramatization	"Morning Pickup"; orch
11:00	Console Melodies ..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	John B. Hughes, news ..	News reports .....
10:15	variety program ..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	soloists; orch.; guests.	Talk from Sydney	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	"Public Affairs" ...	Military analysis	Red Skelton; Cesar Nel-	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch..	Cesar Nelson's Orch.
10:45	News; Sports	"Here Comes the Band"	son's Or.; songs; comedy	"Under Western Skies"	C. Williams's Orchestra
11:00	Weather; Console ..	News; Music	News Service	Jimmy Jay's Orch.	Jose Dominguez' Orch...
11:15	News of the World	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Ray Kyser's Orchestra..
11:30	South American	"Music You Want"	St. Louis Serenade; or-	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Broadcast	"Music You Want"	chestra; vocalists	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Propaganda Tricks Aimed At Disunity

Twenty-five tricks of propaganda for selling disunity within a country were related in a study given to the American Psychiatric Association at its annual convention here today.

Here are some of the methods of the "fifth columnists" for cracking up home morale:

Magnifying small details so that they obscure the main issue.

Digging up ancient and irrevelant issues, such as the American Revolution, as a reason for distrusting our allies.

Building up religious and racial issues by playing on prejudice and intolerance.

Falsification of facts so that events become obscured in memory and seem different than they really were.

Stirring up labor against capital, and capital against labor.

Fomenting dissatisfaction with the government.

Promoting discontent in the Army and Navy.

Emphasis on the right of free speech, to the end that this privilege may be misused by plotters.

The study was made by Dr. Edward A. Strecker and Dr. Kenneth E. Appel of Philadelphia.

On the other hand, the investigators declared, there is a good and necessary propaganda, and they strongly advised the use of honest propaganda to offset the "fifth column" technique and to strengthen morale.

"No matter how good a product may be," the study pointed out, "it is still necessary to tell the people about it—to propagandize it.

"In the past of our nation and its present and future, there is splendid material for truthful propaganda."

Greater use of material dealing with our national ethics, more patriotic music, pageantry and festivals were recommended.

For the individual, the report named these ingredients that go into the development of morale: Self training; self discipline; willingness to subjugate at least some part of personal interests; keeping busy; participation in a common purpose; purging thought of purely material things.

Sessions, bringing many hundreds of physicians from over the country to Boston, are being held at the Hotel Statler. Dr. James K. J. Hall of Richmond, Va., is President, and Dr. Arthur H. Ruggles of Providence, R. I., President-elect. Dr. Merrill Moore of Boston is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 19
12:45 p. m., WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc
6:45 p. m.—Tower news from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Radio Code School — Morse Code Lessons (Beginners).
7:30 p. m.—Radio Code School—Morse Code Lessons (Advanced).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Spanish Features and Music.
WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks; Democracy Helps Itself. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32meg, 29.3m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headlines News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Guatemala—9:35 p. m.—Latin-American Music. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Operatic Selections. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08meg., 49.3m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W47B, Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—"Two Men and a Girl."
3:45 p. m.—"15 Minutes from Broadway."
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—South American Way.
5:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
7:15 p. m.—"Gypsy Serenade."
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Erwin Yes, Organ.
8:30 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
8:40 p. m.—Gilbert and Sullivan music.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B Boston (44.8mc) and W39B Mount Washington, N. H. (43.6mc)
3:00 p. m.—Braves-Cincinnati game.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, news.
8:15 p. m.—"For Your Information."
8:30 p. m.—Engineers' Dinner Talks.
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; quiz.
10:00 p. m.—"Symphonietta."
10:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Melodic Moods."
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79 mc and 15.33mc); Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
8:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc); Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Tuesday, May 19

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 9.70mc, 6.04mc, 11.73mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

500,000 Throng Streets to Applaud Marchers in 'I Am An American' Day Parade

About 25,000 Take Part In Colorful Event

In a parade which mirrored nearly every phase of America at war, 25,000 Bostonians yesterday braved intermittent drizzling rainstorms to march in celebration of nationwide "I Am An American Day."

An estimated 500,000 persons lined Hub streets in the vicinity of Boston Common to watch the colorful, if rain-soaked parade, and to cheer the spirit of a fighting America.

In the long line of marchers were boys in uniform who will soon be in the thick of the battle. There were civilian defense workers—15,000 of them—who are striving to make the home front ready.

Special Displays

There were war plant workers, veterans of other wars, brightly uniformed members of patriotic organizations, and boy and girl scouts. Special displays reminded sidewalk observers of War Bonds and Stamps, and of the salvage-for-victory campaign.

The whole range of new, wartime ideas, with the new vocabulary which has accompanied them, found expression in the parade. The theme of it all was clearly "Victory."

And—so typically American—there was a secondary theme which band after happy-go-lucky band caught up in the familiar jingle: "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More, No More."

Streams of water washed the press out of uniforms, drenched women's hair, splashed in sidewalk puddles, and ran down the sides of jeeps and other military equipment.

Horse Vehicles

The gasoline shortage which had contributed to the large crowd by keeping thousands close to home, came in for its share of good-natured lampooning. Horse and pony-drawn wooden vehicles lumbered along the streets, each bearing an appropriate label.

The United States Army was represented by a nattily-marching battalion from Fort Devens, composed of full-blooded Indians from 20 different tribes.

Scores of trucks, jeeps, and peeps; sample machine guns, anti-tank guns, mortars and howitzers, gave the spectators a glimpse of the equipment of modern warfare.

A platoon of Marines and a company of coast guardsmen and sailors added green, blue, and white to the uniform colors.

An impressive series of floats prepared by the recreation division of the WPA traced United States history from Plymouth Rock to Pearl Harbor.

By a Staff Photographer

Austrian Refugees Make Good—and Goodies—at Window Shop

Mrs. Olga Schiffer, who helped put her husband through Harvard Law School by baking Viennese cakes and pastries at the Window Shop in Cambridge, is shown here on the left decorating cakes, with her friend, Mrs. Alice Perutz, handling the rolling pin, on the right. Both women are refugees from Austria.

All in Strange Country to Her —Sends Husband to College

Putting one's son through Harvard Law School is one thing.

But, putting one's husband through, and caring for two growing children—and all in a strange new country— is another.

Yet, that's the proud accomplishment of Mrs. Olga Schiffer, of Cambridge, one of the several loyal and deserving alien refugees who have been doing such a grand job at the popular Window Shop on Mount Vernon Street.

Only four years ago the Schiffer family was happily located in Vienna, where Mr. Schiffer was a prominent lawyer. Then the Nazis seized him, along with hundreds of other Jewish citizens, and clamped him into a Nazi concentration camp. There he spent six long months witnessing, and even experiencing many of the horrors of persecution.

During his incarceration Mrs. Schiffer managed to get along on funds they had saved and which she, fortunately, had taken from the bank. However, the Nazis continually annoyed her, even appropriating much of the household silver and other valuables.

Describing his imprisonment, Mr. Schiffer said he was first sent to Dachau, near Munich, and later transferred to Buchenwalde, near Wiemar. These were the two worst camps in Germany, he said, where the prisoners were treated worse than slaves. Many were beaten and flogged to death, he added.

Two weeks after his release—the result of his promise to leave the country—Mr. and Mrs. Schiffer went to Holland, to live among friends in whose care Mrs. Schiffer had entrusted her boy Stephen George, then only eight years of age. They were able to take with them only 20 Dutch gilders when they left Vienna.

Then came war—total war.

Spending only a few days with the boy, Mr. and Mrs. Schiffer and Eva sailed from Southampton to the United States.

"We didn't know anything about the possiblities in America," said Mrs. Schiffer. "My husband loved his profession, and so he made an application for admission to Harvard, and was admitted under a scholarship provided by the Hale Fund.

"I knew that with my husband studying law, I would have to start as quickly as possible to earn some money. All my life I had known many things, but very little how to earn my own living.

Just by chance, I met an old friend from Vienna, also a refugee, Mrs. Alice Perutz. She had brought with her an old cookbook, given to her by a friend in Vienna.

"We both came to the Window Shop, which was very small at that time. Until then, I never realized what real human kindness might mean. Mrs. Clement Smith, President of the Board of Directors of the Shop, presided over a dinner meeting, which launched a new activity—a restaurant, and I've been here ever since, making Viennese pastries.

"We cater to about 120 a day now, and the business in increasing.

"But, the best news I have now is that my husband will graduate from Harvard Law School in June, and already has been given an opening in a law office in New York City.

"The past two and a half years have been very happy ones. My family is here with me, now. Eva will graduate from the Cambridge High School in June, and Stephen has earned a scholarship at the Brown-Nichols School. Both are honor students, and my daughter has her admission papers to Amherst College. She's interested in farming."

Early Registrants Not Inducted Face Quiz as to Possible Skills

War Activities in New England

Uncle Sam Looking for Skills—Registrants of the first and second Selective Service registrations (October, 1940, and July, 1941) who have not been inducted into the armed forces shortly will receive occupational questionnaires to list civilian occupations and skills. They will be mailed not later than May 27 and must be filled out and returned to local draft boards within 10 days after receipt.

Pointing out the vital importance to the nation's war effort of the most efficient use of its man power for war production, Selective Service officials urged all registrants receiving the questionnaire to give careful thought to their skills, experiences, and aptitudes.

"The Government wants to know not only what you are doing now, but also what you can or might be able to do to assist the war effort. It is not merely a question of training and experience, for you might have some aptitude that could be developed for important use in war production."

Handling of the occupational questionnaires for men of the first and second registrations will be entirely separate from that of the registrants of the third (Feb. 16, 1942) registration most of whom already have received their questionnaires, it was announced.

Police Regions Formed—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has issued an executive order dividing Massachusetts into nine police mobilization regions designed to provide local police forces with additional equipment and resources in case of sabotage, disaster or emergency. The regions are identical with those already established for adminstration purposes by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The plan calls for establishment of nine boards of police mobilization co-ordinators, each provided with a complete and detailed survey and tabulation of the extent and availability of personnel, equipment and facilities for transportation and communication within each community and each region.

Police department heads, when faced with a situation beyond control of their own force, may request the board for additional police assistance. They may not make this request, however, in the case of an industrial dispute "unless actual violence has occurred therein and then only by order of the Governor."

Submarine Gunnel Launched—High-ranking naval officers got a first hand glimpse of the rapid tempo of the war vessel building program yesterday when they witnessed the launching of the third submarine within seven weeks at the yard of the Electric Boat Company.

The submersible was the Gunnel, and its sponsor was Mrs. Ben Moreell, wife of the Rear Admiral in charge of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks. It was the Electric Boat Company's first Sunday launching.

At the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, the destroyer Strong, named for the late Rear Admiral James Hooker Strong, U. S. N., was also launched yesterday. Mrs. Hobart Olson, great grand niece of Admiral Strong, was the sponsor.

Believe It or Not—George A. Gransburg, private, of Auburn, Maine, reaped the potato harvest on his father's farm before he entered the Army. Peeling spuds recently at Camp Shelby, Miss., he suddenly exclaimed: "Why, these are the same potatoes I grew three years ago!"

"You're crazy!" ejaculated Mess Sergeant Armand Miville of Lewiston, Maine.

"Oh! no, I'm not!" replied Private Gransburg, pointing to a ring embedded in one of the potatoes. "I lost that ring three years ago when I was digging up our potato crop."

Virginian R.R. New Route Of Coal to N. E.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Opening of a new railroad route for coal transport from southern Appalachian mines to New England and other upper-eastern areas, to help the carriers meet the pressing fuel problems of these industrial and populous areas, has been announced by Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes.

He disclosed that the Interstate Commerce Commission had authorized new freight rates which would enable mines along the Virginian Railroad in Virginia and West Virginia to ship coal on that road across the Chesapeake Bay car ferry to Cape Charles, Va., and thence up the Atlantic seaboard over the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines.

This, Mr. Ickes said, would relieve the congested Washington and Baltimore traffic, as well as deliver more coal.

The railroads were understood to be studying the possibility of increasing shipments from southern Appalachian mines into New England over still another new route which would offer increased use of water transportation and reduce the length of long hauls. However, details of this routing were not disclosed.

Mr. Ickes said that the adjustments of transportation would greatly help the railroads, but could not be considered as the remedy for the problem of moving sufficient coal into eastern seaboard states to meet wartime requirements. He again advised consumers to use all available facilities to the limit of their capacity in getting coal for protective storage.

Figures compiled by the Fuel Office indicated that coal now is being shipped into New England by all facilities available at the rate of more than 23,000,000 tons a year, against that area's estimated requirements for this year of 26,000,000 tons.

'Faulty Attitude' In Bad Driving

Most of the trouble with bad driving is "faulty attitude, unfriendliness, lack of co-operation and a disregard for other people's rights on the highways," Dr. Lowell S. Selling declared recently at the annual meeting, in the Hotel Bradford, of the American Association on Mental Deficiency.

His discussion on individual tests of automobile drivers applying for licenses favored examining chronic offenders rather than new candidates, as in the case of Detroit, where all applicants undergo, he said, complete examination, including the psychological, physical and psychiatric tests.

Hub Firms May Yield Storage To Keep Big U. S. Depot in City

Negotiations to acquire storage space now occupied by private interests, for use of the United States Army quartermaster's depot, to avoid moving that important Army branch out of Boston, are now under way, it was learned today.

Maj. Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General, in Boston over the week-end, disclosed that additional storage space is needed in Boston and that efforts thus far to procure it had failed. "Unless we get it," he said, "we may have to move the quartermaster's depot right out of Boston to some other city."

Although there is plenty of vacant storage space in Boston, there is none of the kind meeting the exact specifications of the quartermaster's depot, according to James H. Walsh, Manager of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

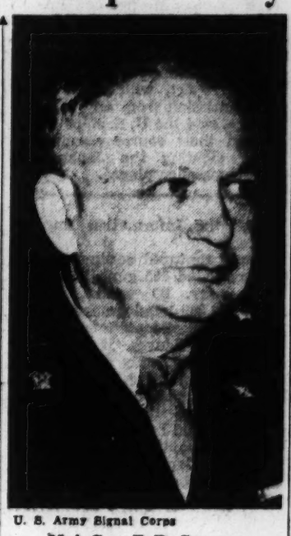
According to Col. Samuel I. Zeidner, Commander of the Boston Quartermaster Depot, several offers of buildings have been made, but they do not measure up to Army requirements. He said today that the Boston Depot requires approximately 500,000 square feet of floor space in a few buildings grouped closely together. Railroad trackage into the buildings is absolutely essential and a minimum floor load of 150 pounds a square foot is required.

Search for suitable space, however, is still going on by the Chamber, the Boston Real Estate Exchange and other groups, it was pointed out today.

From present indications there seems a reasonable likelihood that suitable arrangements can be made to care for the needs of the Quartermaster's Depot, said Mr. Walsh, who pointed out that a complete list of vacant space had been prepared, and that the only problem was to find the quality needed by the Army.

Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons are effected by the Quartermaster's Depot, declared Major General Gregory. "The Depot has 2,200 civilian employees alone," he added.

Meantime, the New England Council announces that unused industrial space in all New England is being absorbed by establishment of new industries and the expansion of facilities for production of war goods. Of such space available 10 months ago, 44 per cent has been absorbed the Council said today. In Massachusetts the unused industrial space now amounts to 15,442,969 square feet, which is a little less than half that which was available 10 months ago.



U. S. Army Signal Corps

Maj. Gen. E. B. Gregory

United States Quartermaster General who says the Army needs more storage space in Boston or the Quartermaster Depot will have to move.

Women's City Club Members Electing At 2-Day Session

Today and tomorrow are election days at the Women's City Club. Candidates nominated for 1942-43 include Miss Dorothy B. Seacomb and Miss Elizabeth L. Clark for secretary, and 14 members from whom to choose the seven for the Executive Committee.

About 200 will attend a dinner at the Club tonight, when Mrs. Alexander Steinert, the Club's president, will announce the results of the day's balloting. Tomorrow evening the newly elected Executive Committee will elect a president and vice-presidents.

Three more programs this month will bring to a close the season's activities at 40 Beacon Street. On Wednesday members will compete for prizes in the Club's 20th annual flower show. On Friday at 11 a. m. Dr. Pennington Haile will speak on "the responsibilities of our country in a post-war period."

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered in Greater Boston churches yesterday:

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, Second Church in Boston (Unitarian):

"I Am an American Day" is a good time to reappraise our American heritage. One of the most hopeful signs in contemporary life is the fact that Americans have rediscovered the value of their tradition. It is high time that we did rediscover our heritage, for we had grown dangerously indifferent to it. In fact, there was a considerable period during which sophisticated people were inclined to blush if they were observed singing the national anthem and they were almost ashamed to find themselves making an emotional response to the sight of the American flag. . . .

Something of the realistic courage which we need today as we face a ruthless anti-democratic force may be derived from meditating upon and living with the American heritage. Against the dark night of Hitlerian enslavement, the torch of American liberty burns the brighter.

We need to remember that something new under the sun happened on this continent. The ideals of the philosophers of freedom became the working plan of a nation. And the amount of success actually achieved justifies the faith which the founding fathers had in the worth and possibillties of man.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick May Eliot, First Church (Unitarian):

To be an American it is necessary to be more than an inhabitant of the continent and a citizen of the republic. It is necessary also to be a convinced believer in the truth of the idea and a tested servant of the dream.

Here in America the idea and the dream have had their best chance. What we have had is the priceless privilege of attempting to put them into practice under conditions more favorable than existed anywhere else on earth. The time has now come when it is our responsibility to make them available to all peoples everywhere. That is the underlying and spiritual significance of the present war. Mankind has set out to make liberty under law the universal principle and to create a new order under which the dream of God's Kingdom on earth shall come to pass, and in this America has a leading part to play.

War Production Industries Expand In Greater Boston

Although industrial construction in the Boston Metropolitan area undertaken in the first quarter of 1942 exceeded 550,000 square feet of floor space and represented with equipment an investment of more than $10,000,000, the expansions of existing industries far overshadowed in importance the establishment of new manufacturing businesses.

This was disclosed today by the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in announcing results of a survey.

While statistics do not represent a huge expansion in industrial capacity, they provide substantial evidence of the continued growth of manufacturing and employment here despite the tendency to locate new major war production units in less vulnerable areas with Government advice and assistance, says the Bureau.

Because of the war censorship, it is not possible to name specific companies or locations, but 11 firms are involved in the various programs, all but one of which are directly connected with expanding the production of war goods.

The new industries established furnish jobs for about 350 workers, according to the Bureau, and utilize about 80,000 square feet of factory space.

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Germans Counterattack to Save Kharkov

Continued from Page 1

30 miles northeast of the latter city.

Though the Russian advance undoubtedly has been slowed down somewhat in some places in the last few days it has not been halted anywhere, the commentator said.

He acknowledged that the Germans were in virtually complete possession of the Kerch Peninsula in the Crimea, but said Russian parties still were holding isolated positions. German casualties in the Kerch offensive were described as severe.

Reports reaching Stockholm indicated that the Russians probably were holding out in the coastal region around Yenikale, easternmost city in the Crimea, on the peninsula jutting out from Kerch toward the Caucasus.

Trailer-Carried Troops:

Moscow dispatches reported that the Germans were hurling flying wedges of tanks and trailer-carried troops into the Russian lines in a desperate attempt to break up the offensive now in its seventh day.

Pravda reported that these Nazi counterattacks, as well as mass German parachute landings of as many as 120 troops at a time, had failed to check the impetus of the Russian thrust.

Already that drive has gained 12 to 37 miles at a cost of 12,000 fatalities to the Germans and the wreckage of war materials hard to replace, the Russians announced officially.

Pravda reported that the Germans were using—and losing—tanks in constantly increasing numbers in an attempt to save Kharkov and safeguard the vulnerable southern flank.

The Communist Party organ said that in a single attack 150 tanks pulling armored trailers loaded with troops were hurled against Russian lines in an attempt to break through to a besieged Nazi position.

When the first attack was stopped, the Germans followed up with 15 others during the same day, Pravda said. It reported that 18 tanks were destroyed in the first clash and 43 in the others, and said that where wedges were driven into the Russian lines they were smashed by intense antitank fire.

Reporting attempts to land troops from the air in back of the Russian line, Pravda said that swarms of 120, 50, and 30 parachutists had been dropped in recent operations but that two of these groups were wiped out to a man before even reaching the ground.

Still Fight on Kerch:

In the Reich Peninsula Red Army remnants were still putting up "desperate resistance" but are "facing annihilation," the German High Command declared in a brief communiqué.

A special Rumanian announcement did not mention the situation on the Crimean Front to the south, but the regular communiqué issued at midnight by the Soviet Information Bureau declared fighting still was raging near the City of Kerch, which the Germans said Saturday they had captured.

At midday, the regular Soviet communiqué reported that Soviet soldiers fought stiff engagements "in areas of the town of Kerch."

In detailing the results of the fighting before Kharkov, the Russians asserted they had recaptured more than 300 populated places and approximately 1,200 German soldiers had been taken prisoner.

"We destroyed 400 German tanks, 210 guns, 33 mortars, 217 machine guns, about 700 trucks, more than 100 supply carts, 12 dumps of various kinds, and 147 planes," the Information Bureau declared.

Among captured equipment the Russians listed 365 guns, 25 tanks, 188 mortars, 90 trucks, 23,384 mines. 123,000 hand grenades, and vast amounts of ammunition.

All these figures, it was explained, covered only the first five days of the offensive, which began May 12, and the Information Bureau indicated that still greater successes could be expected.

Red Star painted a picture of a disordered German retreat, with Russian tanks and cavalry pouring through a great breach in the enemy lines. It failed to specify the sector where it said German resistance had been smashed.

Command Shift

Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham has been named head of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington and Rear Admiral Sir Henry H. Harwood already has arrived in Alexandria, Egypt, to succeed him as Commander in Chief of the British Fleet in the Mediterranean, the Admiralty announced today.

Admiral Cunningham will replace Admiral Sir Charles J. C. Little, who is leaving his Washington post to become Commander in Chief at the Portsmouth, England, Naval Base.

Admiral Harwood, who was knighted for his work as commander of the three British cruisers which dogged the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee to her demise at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1939, was given the acting rank of Admiral. He had been Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff.

Admiral Harwood, regarded by the British as a master naval tactician, thus has risen to a peak command in less than three years. He was only a captain when he directed the British cruisers Achilles, Ajax, and Exeter in the battle from which the Admiral Graf Spee fled to Montevideo and later was sunk by her own crew.

Admiral Harwood was promoted over the heads of scores of high-ranking officers to a command second only in importance to the Commander in Chief of the Home Fleet.

He skipped the rank of Vice Admiral in his rapid rise from Captain to Acting Admiral.

Prinz Eugen Hit

The Royal Air Force, which has been playing a game of hide and seek with the 10,000-ton German cruiser Prinz Eugen for more than three months, caught up with the elusive warship off southern Norway Sunday night and engaged her in a running fight in which she apparently was gravely damaged, the British Air Ministry announced today.

First reports of the engagement indicate that aerial torpedo hits were scored on the Prinz Eugen, which evidently was trying to slip back to a German port from her refuge at Trondheim, where she has been hiding after being damaged by a British submarine, a London communiqué said.

The Air Ministry reported that the Prinz Eugen was escorted by four destroyers and a swarm of German fighter planes, which apparently tried to ward off the British attack.

The British planes strafed the decks of the destroyers with cannon fire and shot down five of the Nazi fighters, the Ministry said, but it acknowledged that nine British planes had failed to return from the combat.

The size of the attacking British aerial force was indicated by the disclosure that it included Beaufort torpedo-carrying planes, Hudson bombers, Blenheim bombers, and Beaufighters.

Both the Royal Navy and the RAF have been lying in wait for the Prinz Eugen to venture from her Norwegian refuge ever since she made a dash through the English Channel last February in company with the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau.

The Admiralty, announcing on May 3 that the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were heavily damaged and would be out of action for many months, said the after part of the Prinz Eugen needed "very considerable repair."

Naval sources at the same time said this meant "a dockyard job, and there are no such facilities at Trondheim. She probably will have to be patched up temporarily and taken to Germany for repairs."

The German High Command, declaring the attack against the Prinz Eugen was unsuccessful, reported 29 British planes were shot down in the battle, which it placed in "the northern North Sea."

U. S. Fleet Sighted East of Solomons?

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, from Japanese Broadcasts, May 18

Domei said that a strong United States naval force consisting of the 19,000-ton aircraft carriers Hornet and Enterprise, some cruisers and destroyers had been sighted some 580 miles east of the Solomon Islands, steaming westward.

The report, which had no substantiation from any other source, said the U. S. ships reversed their course abruptly after sighting the Japanese reconnaissance planes.

Heavy Air Fights

The German-held shore of the English Channel was held under repeated air attack today as the RAF sent over daylight raiders for the second day on the heels of a predawn attack in which British planes hammered targets from Dunkirk to Boulogne for more than two hours.

Shortly before noon, a formation rode above heavy storm clouds across the Dover Strait from Calais and later returned from the direction of Boulogne.

During the night, German airdromes in Holland were sprayed with high explosives and incendiaries by a squadron of Canadian pilots flying Boston bombers, an announcement said.

On Sunday fliers ran into their first real opposition in several weeks, hundreds of fighters battling for control of the sky over Northern France. At least nine German planes and eight British were reported destroyed.

Reichsmarshal Göring's Air Force for the first time in weeks threw its full-scale fighter strength into the attempts to smash back the British attack, reversing sharply the recent German policy of conserving strength while trying to pick off stragglers.

Boston (Douglas) bombers, roaring under an umbrella of Spitfire and Hurricane fighters, attacked Boulogne's much-bombed docks.

The RAF fighter sweeps continued ceaselessly from dawn to dusk despite the German resistance and some Channel observers said it was the largest-scale air combat since the German battleships dashed through Dover Strait with their heavy aerial protection.

Many Combats:

It was authoritatively stated that "many combats took place."

Some observers expressed the opinion that Reichsmarshal Göring had been able to reinforce his western fighter force or was being driven by popular discontent to cut down the recent RAF supremacy over Northern France and the Channel.

In Berlin, the High Command claimed these British plane losses:

Malta—Five British planes shot down.

Channel coast—five.

Attack on Prinze Eugen—Seven fighters, 22 bombers.

Helgoland Bight—Three bombers.

Western Baltic—Five bombers.

This totals only 47 planes, but the High Command officially claimed 52 lost by the RAF in attacks against "German naval forces and against occupied territories as well as when approaching the German coast."

Berlin said that German light bombers attacking the British harbor of Plymouth in a surprise raid May 16 sank a warship of "considerable size" and damaged a gunboat and a 5,000-ton merchant ship.

Meanwhile, the Air Ministry in London said that as a result of the British raids last month on the German Baltic city of Rostock there had been a "complete stoppage of all war supplies."

Rostock was an important outlet for war supplies for the Russian Front.

The Air Ministry said that the Neptune Shipbuilding Yard and sub-factories of the Heinkel Aircraft works there were reported heavily damaged.

U-Boat Sinkings

Long-range Axis submarines striking at Allied supply lines in the Atlantic sank 16 United Nations vessels, it was officially reported last week—boosting announced Allied sinkings in that area since Pearl Harbor to a total of 191 ships.

Three other merchantmen were damaged heavily, but reported still afloat—two having been towed safetly to port and the third last seen burning fiercely and drifting out to sea.

A total of 470 crewmen and passengers survived last week's attacks, there were 83 fatalities, and 93 are missing.

Of the vessels announced as sunk last week, 7 were United States ships, 1 Dutch, 1 Norwegian, 1 Mexican, 2 British, and 4 unidentified.

Meanwhile, Malta's coastal batteries sank one, possible two, E-boats Sunday night and antiaircraft fire and RAF fighters downed eight more Axis planes in continuing raids during May 16 and 17, a communiqué said.

It was the first mention in months of Axis surface craft near this Mediterranean stronghold, 60 miles off Italian Sicily.

The German High Command said in a special communiqué that German submarines had sunk 17 enemy merchant ships totaling 105,000 tons and damaged two other vessels in American waters.

The successes were scored off the East Coast of the United States, in the Caribbean Sea, and at the estuary of the Mississippi, said the announcement. The period covered was not given.

Nineteen survivors of a United States freighter were brought to Willemstad, Dutch West Indies, and reported that an Axis submarine, after sinking their ship Saturday night near the island of Bonaire, machine-gunned the crew in lifeboats. The survivors were landed first on Bonaire and brought to Willemstad by plane.

Burma Fighting

The western bank of the Salween River northeast of Lungling in Yunnan Province, China, has been cleared of Japanese, a Chinese communique said today, indicating that an enemy threat to the important Burma Road city of Paoshan had been removed.

The Chinese were reported advancing in this region, thrusting back the Japanese who had driven to the Salween along the Burma Road.

Another Japanese force advancing northward between the Salween and Mekong Rivers in the eastern Shan States of Burma, some 250 miles south of the Yunnan battlefields, was said to have renewed its attacks after twice being repulsed by the Chinese. This fighting was southeast of Kengtung, Capital of one of the Shan States.

British dispatches relayed here indicated that the British forces at the western side of Burma were withdrawing slowly in the Chindwin River Valley, and the main body was said to be within 20 miles of the Eastern Indian Province of Assam.

Fresh British troops of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell's Indian Command were said to be replacing the tired units of Gen. Harold Alexander's forces as they steamed across the rugged, mountainous frontier.

The Chungking communiqúe meanwhile reported further progress for the large scale campaign the Japanese launched last week in the East Coast Province of Chekiang, south of Shanghai.

Southward Drive:

It said that the Japanese column which is driving southward along the railway from Siaoshan, just across the Chientang River from Hangchow, provincial Capital, reached a point near Chuki, 35 miles south of the river.

The Chekiang offensive is believed intended to prevent use of bases in that Province from which raids—perhaps by United States planes—on Japan's homeland and colony of Formosa could be launched.

In the Yunnan fighting, Chinese reinforcements were reported pouring across the Salween to attack Japanese positions around Lungling and Tengyueh.

The British announced that a force of Blenheim bombers dropped high explosives Sunday on the Burmese town of Kalewa, 140 miles northeast of Mandalay, in which area they said the Japanese effected one or two unopposed landings on both banks of the Chindwin River.

Waterfront warehouses, barges, and river craft were attacked, the communiqué said. Reconnaissance was carried out over other parts of Burma, and one RAF plane was lost.

The effect of the raid was not given in an RAF communiqué, which said the air force continued to attack the Japanese in Burma.

Another British communiqué, in announcing the landing in the Kalewa area, said the British had withdrawn quietly from there some days ago.

This report also said the movement of Imperial forces in Burma continued to be unhampered by any contact with the Japanese.

Australia

Ten Japanese planes were officially reported destroyed and three more damaged over the week end as the Allied Air Force exchanged blows with the enemy over New Guinea and the neighboring Louisiade Archipelago.

No Allied plane losses were mentioned in communiqués from General MacArthur's headquarters detailing the action.

Nine of the Japanese planes listed as destroyed were accounted for by Allied raiders in three swift assaults Saturday on the airdrome at Lae, on the northeastern coast of New Guinea, headquarters said. Bombs unloaded by the raiders smashed eight enemy bombers on the ground and a Zero fighter was reported shot down in flames.

The raids on Lae were described unofficially as among the heaviest ever launched by the Allies in this theater and it appeared evident they were trying to whittle down Japanese air strength to insure another victory should an enemy fleet again venture into the Coral Sea.

Renewed Japanese attacks were made on Port Moresby in New Guinea, the attacking force of nine Zero planes being driven off by defenders.

Russian Pilots Blast Road to Kharkov

Associated Press Radiophoto

Soviet Planes Attacking German Tanks

Russian sources say this picture shows Red Army planes attacking a German tank column along a highway on the Eastern Front. Note smoke curling from tank on extreme right. The Russians claim they have destroyed or captured hundreds of enemy tanks in the battle for Kharkov.

Curtin Defends His Actions In Appealing to U. S. for Help

SYDNEY, Australia, May 18 (AP)—Prime Minister John Curtin declared in an address today that while Australia retained "the most serious devotion to the British Empire," he had been forced "to appeal directly to the United States because of the circumstances in which Britain was placed."

Mr. Curtin told the Royal Empire Society he never was able to understand the controversy that arose over a message he sent to President Roosevelt asking assistance, soon after the British forces in Singapore and Malaya had been overrun.

"Let it be clearly and definitely understood that the relationship between Australia and the United States, and between Australia and Canada, and between Australia and New Zealand all are governed by one supreme purpose—retaining Australia as an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations," he said.

The Prime Minister said some of his appeals to the United States had caused misconceptions and misunderstandings.

Defends His Appeal

"With Malaya going, Russia asking for guns and planes and other supplies, Britain, however keenly she may have desired to do so, was incapable of sending help to Australia,' he said. "Therefore I make no apologies for a recent single word or statement I have made to the United States in regard to the Pacific zone being of vital importance."

Mr. Curtin added that Australia soon might have to "meet the shock of war upon its soil, but I have no fear of the results."

Meanwhile, one of Australia's leading publishers, Sir Keith Murdoch, wrote in the Melbourne Herald that the Allies were taking an unduly optimistic view of the situation in the Southwest Pacific and that the Curtin Government must impress upon Washington the need of many more ships and planes.

"President Roosevelt's statement in his April 28 broadcast that 'there is good reason to believe the Japanese southward advance has been checked,' is only symptomatic of the optimism that has obstinately colored Washington thinking about the Western Pacific," Sir Keith wrote.

More Aid Sought

"We must get it into the minds of Washington authorities that planes and ships in much greater quantities are needed and we must induce Prime Minister Churchill to press in Washington for a larger share of American production for the British Empire."

The Sydney Morning Herald in its lead editorial said the United States and Australian naval and air forces had won a great delaying action in the Coral Sea.

"Given a little more of the fortune of war, we might have turned the repulse of the Japanese into a rout," the paper said. "As it is we have to face the fact that a powerful and tenacious enemy was only thwarted in his plans to isolate and attack this country and he is back among the islands from which he sailed, replacing his warship losses and preparing to come again.

"The Allies must be ready with enough in time to shatter the thrust."

Peril to Australia Persists Despite Coral Sea Victory

Continued from Page 1

serving Allied reinforcements than their front.

But what concerns many Australians seriously today is that through sheer unawareness of the situation here this front may be deprived of the narrow margin of reinforcements which would save Australia, without affecting the course of battle on other fronts.

The Price of Security

With so much reportedly going elsewhere and such glowing accounts reaching here of powerful surpluses of planes, tanks and guns held in reserve for the next battle of Britain, there is a feeling here that surely there must be enough to spare elsewhere to make all the difference here between uncertainty and security.

This doesn't minimize the full appreciation here of what has been accomplished and the magnificent co-operation extended to Gen. Douglas MacArthur by the Allied naval forces, but it would be highly unrealistic to assume that General MacArthur could meet any new invasion threat at any point with the same strength as was available in the Coral Sea.

It may be that he can. We don't know whether the forces assembled there have been left to his disposal permanently, but I personally would doubt it, considering that during the prewar period Singapore was always represented as being the only naval base between Pearl Harbor and Ceylon capable of servicing a big fleet.

Best Base Available

Australians only stress one thing: "Don't deprive us unnecessarily." With growing suspicion that the Coral Sea victory merely averted the first feeler of the enemy's southward drive, they ask this fervently with the reminder that Australia represents an extremely valuable base from which the ultimate counteroffensive is deliverable.

Meanwhile Australia is energetically plugging the few remaining gaps in its own contribution to the war effort. Prime Minister John Curtin was able to announce that all work stoppages in the coal mines, except one small one producing 80 tons daily, had ended in the New South Wales field.

This followed his warning on May 13 that unless coal stoppages ended at once he would invoke his war powers permitting him to call up for national service any men disobeying his order to resume work.

While the facts show a succession of petty stoppages they never constituted a real threat to adequate coal production or seriously reduced reserve stocks.

Nonetheless the stoppages have been a constant irritation which absorbed too much time and attention of the Government and have tended to become grist for political dispute. Elimination of this problem is gratifying almost everywhere and makes possible the getting on with serious business.

Last week-end's civilian rush on clothing stores following announcement of impending rationing has been stopped by the stores closing their doors when the daily quota was exhausted.

England Backs 'Bare Leg' Style

By the Associated Press

London, May 18

Stirring principal interest in the textile world this past week was the Government's endorsement of bare legs for patriotism in a "save stockings" campaign and the pushing by the trade of its "beautility" slogan.

Government backing of utility dress designs by six London stylists was marked as a step in the campaign aimed to put London on top of the world's postwar fashion markets.

Browder Ready To Aid War Effort

NEWARK, N. J., May 18 (AP)—Earl Browder, leader of the Communist Party of the United States, left a train here yesterday for the final leg of his trip from Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga., to New York.

Upon liberation, Mr. Browder said at Atlanta that freedom would enable him "to take my place in the great war effort."

Then he added, "I hope that everyone who is interested in my release will make it the occasion, as I will, to intensify every effort to weld unbreakable national unity under the commander-in-chief for victory in the war."

Arriving at Newark, Mr. Browder commented that he was "in the hands of friends now."

The Communist leader went to his home in Yonkers, N. Y., where he was joined by his wife, Raissa Irene Browder, whose deportation to Russia was ordered by the Justice Department in October, 1940, on the ground that she had entered the United States illegally. No action has been taken on the deportation order.

Laval Protests U. S. Note Regarding Martinique Isle

VICHY, Unoccupied France, May 18 (AP)—Following is the substance of the text of a United States note regarding Martinique, purportedly handed Admiral Georges Robert, High Commissioner for France's American possessions, on May 9, as made public here May 16 by Pierre Laval:

. . . If certain conditions are fulfilled the Government of the United States is ready to treat with the High Commissioner of the Antilles and French Guiana as supreme authority of these possessions for France and under the French flag, but acting independently of Vichy.

These conditions are the following:

1. Effect measures under American supervision for immobilization of French warships and airplanes now in the Antilles.

2. Effective control by American authorities of radio and telegraphic traffic and postal censorship.

3. American supervision of commerce, of emigration and of travelers entering and leaving the Antilles.

4. Limiting of police activities of French army and naval forces.

5. Turning over to the United States under fair conditions of French merchant ships at present immobilized in the Antilles.

6. Gold and other funds now in the French possession to be frozen and kept for eventual use of the French people.

French Crews Would Remain

For their part the United States is ready to accept:

1. Leave French crews on board the warships. These ships to remain under the French flag and remain French property. . . .

2. Recognition of Admiral Robert as supreme Government commander of the French possessions of the Spanish main, acting for France. French court and civilian authorities to continue.

3. Conclusion of an economic accord to assure these colonies necessary supplies . . .

4. To buy the principal export products of the French possessions. . . .

French Reply

The French reply, dated May 13 and made public by Chief of Government Laval, stated that the United States demands "struck the gravest blow at French sovereignty over the Antilles."

The French note said that recent declarations made to U. S. Ambassador Admiral Leahy show that the chief of the French Government never thought of repudiating the engagement taken by Vichy with the United States in October, 1940, relative to French possessions in the Western Hemisphere. On the contrary, the French note said, M. Laval made clear his desire to do nothing which could affect French and American relations.

The note announced that the French Government "protests against the American Government's mixing in French internal politics. In placing in doubt official affirmations made in the name of the French Government, the Department of State adopts an offensive attitude towards our country, which intends to conserve its liberty and choose its Government.

"The Federal Government in acting as it has vis-a-vis the French people is committing a grave psychological error which results without doubt from maneuvers carried out in the United States by emigré Frenchmen and rebels against their country who are carrying out in foreign lands partisan fights from which France already has suffered so much.

"The Federal Government's proposal which, if accepted, would strike from the French Government not only of national sovereignty but of the exercise of essential rights in colonies which have been French territory for three centuries.

"Right to Reject"

"In refusing to Admiral Robert, French High Commissioner of the Antilles, the right to report on his administration to the only French authorities to whom he is responsible and from whom he holds power, had made a demand which the French Government has a right to reject."

Regarding the reported U. S. request that French merchant ships at present immobilized in ports of the Antilles be turned over to the United States, the note declared that such handing over was formally prohibited by the armistice conditions.

The note declares that the French Government affirms that it will never take responsibility for an act which could compromise its relations with the American people.

It adds that the French Government is "disposed to envisage and to negotiate through the intermediary of Admiral Robert, all proposals which might be made to it while respecting French sovereignty and neutrality, tending to modify statutes of our possessions in the Western Hemisphere and which would give every guarantee to the Federal Government on immobilization of our war and merchant ships."

Cripps Says Britain Is Set For Opening Second Front

Continued from Page 1

snapshots of continental bathing resorts and other localities to be used to aid preparations for invasion, is welcomed by ordinary folk here with unusual relish as an opportunity to take part in this nerve warfare as well as at the same time provide naval authorities with information which may be useful when "the real thing comes."

Certain Doubts Removed

While Sir Stafford can't be said to have given away any new clues as to when a full-scale continental invasion will be launched, he has helped considerably to remove certain doubts which still lingered about the British War Cabinet's invasion intentions—about Prime Minister Churchill's attitude in weighing the pros and cons of invasion this summer or later.

For Sir Stafford's reputation for political honesty and high moral purpose is today for a good many Britons the most powerful factor in this nation's affairs.

There are people who will more readily believe Sir Stafford than anyone else when he gives his assurance as he did at Bristol that every member of the War Cabinet has an unshakable determination to win the war at all costs.

Russia Reassured

Sir Stafford is also felt to have been a most appropriate spokesman for the British people in conveying to Russia the extent to which Britain is now indebted to the Soviet people.

"Nothing we can do to help Russia can repay the people of the Soviet for the sacrifices they have made against our common enemy," Sir Stafford said.

This point, however, in Sir Stafford's remarks was quickly assailed by the stronger proponents of a second front, who pointed out that while an invasion would doubtlessly help Russia, the primary benefit would accrue to the United Nations themselves. They also are quick to point out that any form of diversion action—even if a failure—now would be more helpful than a successful invasion later on or perhaps even too late.

Sir Stafford has studied the Russian outlook at first hand He got to know Marshal Semyon Timoshenko as he told his Bristol audience. But for security reasons he could hardly answer any questions.

The Lord Privy Seal did, however, in his latest speech throw some interesting new light on the British political situation, and went a step further in outlining the present government's commitments for postwar reconstruction.

Affirms Socialist Ideas

Sir Stafford made the most categorical statement yet that he is sticking to Socialist beliefs. He admitted that there had been criticism of himself—he was turned out of the Labor Party—for entering the War Cabinet.

Intentionally or not he seemed to be making appeal to Socialists to loosen the rigidity of their party system for a broader humanitarian policy common to all parties, and manifest by the public in recent by-elections which have in several cases gone against Government-nominated candidate.

Again, intentionally or not, Sir Stafford seemed to be lining up himself on the side of the public versus party machines. He seemed to bring nearer the day of a showdown between party executives and more independently-minded politicians.

Finally he reaffirmed his own hope and confidence in the future, provided there was no easy optimism or stupid complacency. His declared belief that in Britain and throughout the world there is "a great body of people who are prepared to wage as ruthless and as total a war on poverty, ill health, and unemployment and bad housing as upon Hitler and Mussolini" is held to be highly significant.

Bulkeley Sees Wife Sponsor PT Boat

BAYONNE, N. J. (AP) — Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, American naval hero, looked on May 16 as his wife, Hilda, sponsored a 70-foot torpedo boat—his favorite ship of war.

"You can't fight the Japs by insults," Lieutenant Bulkeley told a crowd of 6,000 at the launching in the yards of the Elco Naval Division of the Electric Boat Company, "but by ships, planes, and guns.

"There is no use kidding ourselves and hoping that planes will win the war," the PT boat squadron leader said. "All military people know that it is a combination of sea power plus air power that will win. If we are going to win this war, the answer lies in the hands of you men," he added, turning to the 2,000 Elco shipyard workers who attended the ceremony.

Plane Propeller Union Aids in Labor Peace

CLIFTON, N. J., May 18 (AP)—Members of Propeller Craft, Inc., independent union at Curtiss-Wright propeller division plants in Clifton and Caldwell, agreed yesterday to dissolve and thus clear the way for settlement of a National Labor Relations Board complaint against the company.

The union members denied NLRB charges that the union was company-dominated, Daniel G. Collester, counsel for the independent union, said, but unanimously voted to withdraw from any participation in the NLRB hearing as a patriotic gesture to avert any slowing of production by having key workers at the hearing.

The company already has said it would not defend itself and has reached an agreement with the NLRB and Aircraft Lodge 703 of the American Federation of Labor International Association of Machinists, in whose behalf the NLRB filed the unfair labor practices complaint was filed.

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CANADA

Middle East Council Sets Pace for Allied Effort

American delegates and Richard Casey attend three-day session at Cairo.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, May 18—The Middle East Supply Council, whose three-day session at Cairo ended Friday night, may be described as the "brain trust" of the Allied economic war effort in this area. With the exception of American delegates who attended the Council for the first time, the 50-odd delegates drawn from widely scattered areas were British—old-timers, mostly businessmen, who before the war had worked for many years in their respective localities in private enterprise. Although a majority of these men are past military age, they are as important to the collective war effort as anyone in the active services. For the next six months they will be at their widely scattered posts implementing the work of the Middle East Supply Center which more and more exercises a decisive influence over the economic life of the entire Middle East.

These semiannual sessions, which are entirely consultative, are important chiefly for the opportunity they give to widely scattered members for personal contact. For three days, in and out of the conference room, they compare notes, discuss methods, and swap yarns. They meet face to face Center officials with whom they correspond during the remainder of the year. This helps to clear up any misunderstandings and smooths the way for future work.

Now, as hitherto, the main task of the Middle East Supply Center is to conserve shipping space for direct war needs by cutting civilian imports to the barest minimum. The chief means of accomplishing this are tightening control and encouraging local agriculture and industry to produce commodities previously imported. Indeed, the Council's goal is complete self-sufficiency of the Middle Eastern area. In this connection, the Council has discussed such subjects as plans for increasing cereal crops, pest fighting, establishment of new local industries, capital investment, equitable distribution of surplus stocks, and equalization of prices. Practically every phase of the vast region's economic life was considered and agricultural problems were discussed in greater detail at a special committee session after the Council meeting.

Such world developments as diversion of shipping elsewhere in connection with the war effort on new fronts, loss of important Far Eastern supply sources, reduction of the commodities available from the United States as a result of American industry's concentration on war needs, also were touched on. For example, a shortage of rubber and mechanized transport prompted consideration of ways for full utilization of all means of transport, elimination of empty runs by trucks and trains, greater utilization of nonmechanized means, including camels, canals, and river routes.

It was disclosed in the course of the procedure that the highest degree of government control in the interests of the war effort exists in Palestine, Cyprus, Aden, and generally in territories under direct British rule which are on a complete wartime footing. It is harder to attain such results in those countries with independent neutral governments. Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East, took a leading part in the discussion and gave delegates much interesting first-hand information regarding civilian contributions and sacrifices for the war effort in England and the United States. Comparisons showed that in many respects the Middle East area still lags.

Although the Council did not pass resolutions, adopt any formal decisions, or vote on policies, being primarily consultative, its minutes and recommendations are certain to be read with more than casual interest in responsible government departments in London and Washington. A highlight of the Council meeting was the presence of an accredited representative of the United States Government and the North African Military Mission who made practical contributions to the discussion and expressed America's desire to cooperate.

Associated Press Radiophoto

Casey Greeted in Egypt

Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State in the Middle East (right), is greeted by Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, Middle East Commander in Chief, upon his arrival in Egypt to take up his new duties.

Japanese Diet Member Accused

BERLIN. From German broadcasts. May 18 (AP)—The Japanese Minister of Justice has announced that investigation by Japanese state police disclosed evidence that Ken Inukai, a member of the Japanese Diet, had given away information on secret matters

Moreover, the public prosecutor in Tokyo has ordered the trial of a number of other Japanese and foreigners accused of espionage for the Comintern, the international Communist organization, according to Tokyo dispatches.

[Ken Inukai is the eldest son of the late Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai, who was assassinated May 16, 1932, by young military terrorists of the Young Army and Navy Officers Association, who dropped leaflets expressing dissatisfaction with political parties.]

Mackenzie King Wins Truce On Army Conscription Issue

OTTAWA, May 18 (AP)—China has built the bases and is ready to bomb Japanese cities as soon as it is supplied with aircraft, Maj. Gen. T. H. Shen, Commander of the Chinese Air Forces in the United States, told delegates to the Ottawa Air-Training Conference which opened today. Thirteen nations are represented at the conference.

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 18—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King has obtained a political truce for the period of the United Nations' Air Conference here. Thus the conscription issue will remain quiescent until it reaches the floor of the House of Commons again.

At the moment, the issue to be settled in Parliament is whether the National Resources Mobilization Act should be amended so as to make overseas conscription the law of Canada—to be enforced whenever the Government considers it necessary. But Mr. King's real struggle is not in Parliament, where he can command a large majority even after a serious breach with his Quebec followers. It is among the Quebec people themselves.

By the curious arrangements of Canadian politics, Mr. King did not control the activities of his own Liberal Party during the recent conscription plebiscite in Quebec. They were controlled by P. J. A. Cardin, the senior French-Canadian Minister, and Mr. Cardin—though he appealed to his people to vote "yes" in the plebiscite and thus to free the Government from previous antioverseas-conscription pledges—did not approach the problem of educating the French-speaking Québecois in the immediate and realistic dangers of the present war.

Clear Road to Quebec

Now that Mr. Cardin has resigned from the Government because he is opposed to amending the Mobilization Act and opposed to any step which could lead to conscription, Mr. King has a clear road in Quebec.

The Prime Minister's chief lieutenant is Louis St. Laurent, Minister of Justice, no politician but a distinguished lawyer, who does not regard politics as his career. Through Mr. St. Laurent, Mr. King can break through the old Liberal organization of Mr. Cardin and seek to appeal direct to the French-Canadian people, and to give point to his appeal a German submarine has entered the waters off the shores of Quebec, sinking Canadian ships and showing everyone how near the war has come to Canada.

Mr. King has secured the first lull in parliamentary debate, and this will give French-Canadian Liberals who are determined to vote against their leader on the Mobilization Act a chance to think twice. Some of them may decide to support him, despite their constituents' opposition to overseas conscription. But it would be a great mistake to imagine, as many outsiders have, that the Quebec Liberals have rallied around their leader on this issue because they voted confidence in him at a party caucus. They are not prepared to leave the Liberal Party entirely, but are getting ready to vote against it on the most vital issue in its modern history.

Lamp Burns in Window

Mr. King's strategy will be to encourage them to return after the vote is over. A lamp has been lighted and will be left burning in the window. It is hoped some of them at least will have changed their minds by the time it is necessary actually to impose conscription, perhaps many months hence if voluntary recruiting, now entirely adequate, should drop. But the real hope of the Government is that in this period between the amendment of the Mobilization Act and the need of total conscription the people of French Canada will have realized better the dangers of the war and will be ready to accept the views of the majority.

It is clear that up to now they have not understood these facts and that further effort must be made to convince them. Now, instead of leaving Quebec to his French-Canadian Ministers, Mr. King is going to deal with the Province direct

Politically, the handling of Quebec by remote control worked without failure for 20 years and kept the Liberal Party almost constantly in office between the wars by an alliance of French-Canadian and English-speaking Liberals. Under the impact of a deep issue like conscription the political facade broke down and disclosed the gaps in real understanding between the two races of Canada.

It is this understanding which the statesmanship of Mr. King must try to produce once the troublesome Mobilization Act debate is out of the way and there is an interval, of uncertain length, before overseas conscription is attempted in actual practice.

The first crisis in the King Government arose over what appears to be a minor point in the dispute. Part of the Cabinet argued that when the Mobilization Act was amended the Government should impose conscription when needed without a further reference to Parliament. Another group held that the issue must be brought to Parliament again.

In the midst of this dispute, Mr. Cardin resigned because he was opposed even to the amendment of the Mobilization Act. Since then nothing has been said in public about the earlier issue and Mr. King has not indicated whether the Government feels bound to return to Parliament a second time or not.

War Economics Of Eastern Reich Being Simplified

BERLIN. From German Broadcasts. May 18 (AP)—Speaking May 15 at the sitting of the Economic Chamber for Danzig and West Prussia, Minister of Economics Walther Funk declared that German war economics have entered a new stage, involving a unification and simplification of planning and conduct.

Energies were being concentrated, the Minister said, and labor, as far as possible, rationalized in order to increase a further basis of available raw materials, works, and labor.

Today's watchword was, the Minister said, to increase output and to organize less. With this aim in view far-reaching decentralization of trade and industry would be carried out.

He added that centralization alone would remain as far as money policy was concerned and even intensified.

Superfluous money, said Herr Funk, was not to be invested in goods but to be absorbed by state loans and savings banks.

Speaking of the Government's plans in the eastern portion of the Reich, Herr Funk said that this region was not to become a cheap field for exploitation; that only those who were efficient with a sense of responsibility would be permitted to work in these areas.

New Government Rules in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland (AP)—Iceland's Coalition Government resigned May 16 because its opposition to a proposal to reapportion representation in the Parliament was unsuccessful.

The Government, which had been in power since April 17, 1939, was replaced by one formed at the request of Regent Sveinn Bjornsson by a member of the Independent Party. Olafur Thors, Foreign Minister in the retiring Government, is Prime Minister, succeeding Hermann Johasson, of the Progressive Party.

The new Government will serve only two months, after which national elections will bring a new Parliament and a new Government.

Nazis Seize Dutch Cadets; Fear Revolt

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Ruthlessly retaliating for a new surge of acknowledged "Germanophobe actions," Nazi occupation authorities in the Netherlands have imprisoned all former Dutch officers and cadets heretofore on "parole" and seized as hostages 460 prominent civilians, the German-controlled Netherlands radio announced May 16.

The officers and cadets, numbering more than 2,000 were carted off to German prison camps yesterday in what the radio said was a precaution against anti-Nazi conspiracies for which 96 Netherlanders were executed earlier this week. These were accusd of helping prepare for an Allied invasion.

Declaring that the Netherlanders "abused German magnanimity," the Nazi military commander acknowledged in an announcement broadcast by the Netherlands Radio that his rule was confronted wit ha rising tide of "all sorts of hostile action against Germany."

He said that the news of the rearrest of the Dutch officers and cadets was being made public as an object lesson of the Netherlands people.

Norway Waits

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—King Haakon, speaking at a London observance of Norway's Independence Day, the 128th anniversary of its free Constitution, said yesterday that 3,000 young Norwegians had gone to Sweden hoping to find a way to reach England and join the Norwegian Army.

The time will come, he declared, when they too would be able to play a part in the fight to restore the homeland.

Flags in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, May 18 (AP)—Norwegians couldn't display their national flag in their Nazi-occupied homeland on this Norwegian Independence day but they could—and did—in Sweden.

Premier Quisling forbade the flying of the flag by individual Norwegians, permitting its display only on some public buildings in Oslo.

But in this neighboring country the Norwegian colors floated proudly from the homes of Norwegian nationals, from other private buildings and Norwegian ships.

Stockholm's streets, like those of towns and cities throughout Sweden, were decorated, and a big demonstration was held at the Norwegian Legation here.

Gestapo Chief

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—A Stockholm dispatch, via Moscow, said yesterday that Reinhard Heydrich, Gestapo chief in Bohemia-Moravia, had been appointed Gestapo Commissar General in all German-occupied territory, Reuters reported. Herr Heydrich was said to have given up his old post as Protector of Bohemia and Moravia.

Slovakian Jews Hit

BERN, Switzerland, May 18 (AP)—Il Popolo D'Italia reported in a dispatch from Bratislava that the Slovakian Legislature had approved a law empowering the Government to expel Jews from the country and take over their property.

Exempted were Jewish doctors, engineers, or members of other essential professions, and Jews married to non-Jews, the dispatch reported.

Moscow's Parks Open For Summer Season

MOSCOW, May 18 (AP)—Moscow's parks, opened for the summer, were crowded with Sunday strollers wandering about nonchalantly as though there never had been a battle of Moscow.

They were mostly women and children going coatless and enjoying the warm sunshine after a long and hard winter.

A military atmosphere was noticeable. Army bands were playing in the park culture area. There was an exhibition of downed German planes and unexploded bombs, including one weighing a ton. But it was difficult to believe that only five months ago the Germans were hammering at the gates of Moscow.

Americans in Athens Sent to Macedonia

ISTANBUL, May 15. Delayed. (AP)—Italian authorities in Athens rounded up all Americans and Britons remaining there and sent them to the small Macedonian village of Despotlike in March, a traveler just arrived from Greece reported.

This informant said the Germans were so nervous over a possible Allied landing in Crete that all war prisoners had been removed from the island to the Greek mainland.

Freed Americans Tell of Internment

By David Walker
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, May 18—Americans arriving from Germany describe the remarkable life they led in the internment camp at Bad Nauheim, where for the greater part of the winter they were forced to wear their overcoats indoors, received execrable food which could only be supplemented by the exchange of dollars, and had to depend for information on a small radio smuggled into camp.

During the five months they were only given eggs on four occasions, while fruit was even rarer and the remainder of the food of poor quality.

The party organized their own "university," with volunteers becoming professors of a variety of subjects from chess to philosophy. The children received regular lessons so that their education was not interrupted.

The journalists attempted to produce a newspaper called the "Bad Nauheim Pudding," but failed after four issues, partly due to the immense difficulty of obtaining paper.

When the party was due to leave on May 12 the German staff of servants begged not to be tipped in money, as this is virtually useless in Germany today, but implored the Americans to give them articles of clothing or food instead.

Three trainloads of repatriating Axis civilians left Lisbon today and will be followed by others. The Swedish liner Drottningholm is expected to sail with 900 North and South American nationals for New York on Thursday.

The Drottningholm, bringing 900 Axis diplomats from the United States, dropped anchor early Saturday morning. The fourth special train bearing American citizens from Rome arrived at Lisbon around noon Saturday and three other specials arrived from Germany Saturday evening.

According to the American legation 240 Americans are being repatriated from Greece and Italy and 232 from Germany, while a minimum of 1,200 Axis representatives arrived from North and South America.

Conditions in Greece

The testimony of Americans from Greece confirms all the stories of starvation in that country.

During their five months internment in Rome the Americans were guarded day and night and were not allowed to communicate with any one but their own party. They told of the friendliness of their Italian guards and said a feeling of war exhaustion is noticeable everywhere in the Italian capital.

The Lisbon restaurants today present a fantastic sight—the Americans enjoying their first decent meals for many months while the Italians, Germans, and Japanese at nearby tables were enjoying their last good meal until the end of the war.

Included among those who will sail on the Drotningholm are 400 North and South Americans evacuated from France. Those who had been held in Germany left Bad Nauheim May 12 and journeyed to Lisbon via Paris and Biarritz.

At Paris they were quartered at a small hotel where notices stated that it was "forbidden to speak English" and at Biarritz their sleep was disturbed by a tremendous cannonade and the sound of low-flying aircraft. They were under the impression that it was a British bombardment but in fact it was German landing exercises on the largest scale including the use of German bombers and coastal artillery.

Despite stones thrown through the window of the dining car in Occupied France, the general impression of the free zone is still that the people are stunned by events and unable to comprehend the general trend of the war. The food supplies were invariably lowest until they crossed the Portuguese frontier, when, according to the travellers, a loud cheer was raised.

From Inside Germany

Americans arriving in Lisbon after five months' internment in Germany and Italy have brought with them revealing pictures of conditions inside the two Axis nations.

The Americans, including numerous newspaper correspondents, declare that civilian morale is declining in both countries, but they see little likelihood of an early collapse on the German or Italian home fronts.

They agree, however, that the German and Italian people are bewildered and cynical and fearful of the consequences of war with the United States.

Eyewitnesses' Report on Conditions in Germany and Italy: First Page of Second Section.

Moscow Hails Serb Guerrillas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 18—Yugoslavia tops the list of occupied countries fighting against the Nazi yoke, according to an editorial in Pravda, Communist Party organ. Not only is Yugoslavia the only one of these countries where the guerrilla movement has reached formidable proportions, but the Germans have been unable to convert Yugoslavia into a real asset in the war against Russia.

Railways have been practically paralyzed and the war industry is out of commission.

According to information received from Yugoslavia, all of the five aircraft factories operating in the country before the arrival of the Germans have been destroyed.

This represents a loss to the German Army to date of about 3,000 planes. The big armament center of Kragyuevatz, where thousands of workers were employed before the war producing ordnance, machine guns, and small arms, has been completely crippled by Serbian patriots.

They also made sure that the Germans would not receive intact the Bor copper mines and the aluminum plants at Shibenika, nor the deposits of lead and coal in other parts of the country.

Those industrial enterprises which fell into German hands are being constantly sabotaged, not only with sand but with dynamite.

Thus the useful output of the aluminum works at Lozovatz and the paper mills at Susak is an unknown quantity, varying with the supply of dynamite at the disposal of the local inhabitants.

New Post for Dr. Mott

ST. LOUIS, May 18 (AP)—The University of Missouri Board of Curators has named Dr. Frank Luther Mott of the University of Iowa as Dean of the Missouri Journalism School succeeding the late Frank L. Martin. Mr. Mott has headed the Iowa Journalism School since 1927, won the Pultizer prize for history in 1939 and has written several books. He begins his new work Aug. 1 and will receive $7,000 a year.

Gandhi Opposes Scorched Earth Policy for India

BOMBAY, May 18 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi declared that he would oppose application of the scorched earth policy in India.

The Indian leader told a press conference that this policy, used widely by the Russians as they retreated before the Germans and used against the Japanese in South east Asia, was "ruinous, suicidal and unnecessary."

"If the enemy helps himself to crops which I may be forced to leave because I don't choose to defend them, I don't mind taking the risk of the enemy fattening on my crops," Mr. Gandhi said.

He added that he would make an exception in the case of munitions factories, destruction of which he would sanction.

U. S. Stop Fighting?

BOMBAY, May 18 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi told the press in a discussion of the Indian problem that "the United States could have brought about peace if she had really wished to do so."

"I do not know all the facts which determined America to throw herself into the cauldron," he said, "but somehow or other the opinion forces itself on me that America could have remained out. Even now she can do so if she divests herself of the intoxication her immense wealth has produced."

Duchess of Luxemburg Plans Visit to America

LONDON (AP)—Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg, an exile since her country was overrun by the Germans in May, 1940, is leaving England for the United States next week end, it was announced.

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Beauty Blooms at Night

Phoenix, Ariz.

Now begins the season for that peculiarly Arizonan social affair, a cereus or "night-blooming" party.

A cereus party is arranged along about sundown of the night when it is to occur, never earlier. The owner of a Peniocereus greggii, an Echinopsis tubiflora, a Hylocereus undatus, or Selenicereus macdonaldiae will examine its buds and discover that they are to open that night, the symptoms are unmistakable to his practiced eye. Immediately he gets on the telephone and invites friends to hurry over and enjoy with him the phenomenon that is to occur at some uncertain hour before midnight.

Most likely his guests are other cereus connoisseurs who were at another cereus party the night before and will be at still another the night following. Sleep is no object to him or her upon whom the night-bloomer has laid its spell.

Yard lights are arranged, chairs are brought out to supplement the lawn furniture. As the shadows of evening fall, the guests troop in. To each the host exhibits the buds so soon to burst into radiant glory.

From that point on, the cereus party has no set pattern. The company sits around and waits for IT to happen. Refreshments may be served.

At last—but let Gusse Thomas Smith, noted Arizona writer on desert flora, describe what happens then: "As the night shadows deepen the buds loosen and expand to receive the kiss of the dew. Then the petals tremble, lift and spread in an ecstasy of fragrant beauty. You see the actual movement, the miracle takes place before your eye. . . ."

Each bloom is a vision of loveliness and entrancing fragrance, six inches across. Says Mrs. Smith: "In the moonlight they seem pearly white but really shade to a rich, creamy yellow with a hint of pale lavender diffused with touches of tan and pink on recurving petals and sepals—the perfect flower of all the world."

By morning nothing remains of all this splendor but a dry, raglike, colorless thing. The night bloomer has done its blooming for that year, and the bloom has faded. Later, where each flower has been will appear a tiny green fruit. This will grow into a red fruit as large as an egg, very sweet and a great favorite with birds and children. **Ernest Douglas**

Fund for Airports Approved

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended a $199,740,000 airport program, involving the proposed development of 164 new airports and improvement of 266 existing fields.

Also included were funds to complete certain landing fields in Alaska and to provide the Army Ferrying Command with new landing fields in the United States.

The airport program accounted for the bulk of $204,625,135 net increases proposed by the committee in the annual appropriation bill for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and the Federal Judiciary for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

As reported to the Senate by the committee the bill carried appropriations totaling $425,703,235, compared with $221,078,100 voted by the House and $371,602,115 appropriated for the current year.

In addition to the landing field funds the committee voted $3,675,000 for establishment of air navigation facilities and $519,600 for certain airport paving development projects.

These increases were made in the appropriation for the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics and were recommended by the Secretary of War as necessary for the Army Air Corps program.

The committee recommended reductions totaling $472,275 in the traveling expenses of the four agencies and asked a cut of $810,750 in allowances for printing and binding.

Another increase proposed by the committee would provide $90,000 for the American Boundary Commission to construct a sewage treatment works at Douglas, Ariz.

Mexico Planning For Anti-Axis Day

MEXICO, D. F., May 18 (AP)—A nationwide anti-Axis demonstration will be held upon the arrival home of 21 survivors of the first Mexican ship torpedoed in this war, it was announced today, as clamor continued for a war declaration against the Axis.

The demonstration is being arranged by Mexico's most powerful labor organization, the General Confederation of Mexican Workers, or CTM, along with other labor and civic organizations throughout the country. Announcement of the date is awaiting word as to when the survivors, who are expected next week, will arrive.

The future of Mexican relations with Germany, Japan and Italy is to be weighed tomorrow at a special meeting of the permanent congressional commission, which functions while Congress is not in session.

In a note delivered to Berlin, Rome and Tokyo the government has demanded "complete satisfaction" for the sinking of the tanker Potrero Del Llano with the loss of 14 lives. Next Thursday was set as the deadline for a reply.

Factory Stoned

MONTERREY, Mexico, May 18 (AP)—A crowd of workers protesting the German sinking of the Mexican tanker Potrero Del Llano stoned a German-owned soap factory Saturday, breaking windows and firing shots into the air.

Brooklyn Girl Wins League Prize

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—A high school girl of 15 who combines fondness for chemistry with talent on the piano yesterday was announced as the winner of a nationwide examination on international affairs conducted by the League of Nations Association.

She is Dorothy Terrace of Brooklyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Terrace, and a senior at the High School of Music and Art in New York City. She won the first prize of $500 in competition with students of 1,179 high schools throughout the country.

The girl plans to spend the $500 at Barnard College, which she will enter next fall.

A second prize of $25 was won by Laura Nicholson, a student at the Wheaton Community High School, Wheaton, Ill.

The League announced five additional prizes of $5 each to David Willis, Rye High School, Rye, N. Y.; Reinhart Schiff, New Rochelle High School, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Bruce K. Nichols, Corvallis Senior High School, Corvallis, Ore.; Howard Horsman, Stafford High School, Stafford Springs, Conn., and Wesley Gilbert, Perth Amboy High School, Perth Amboy, N. J.

New Zealanders Eat Apple Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—New Zealanders claim to be the greatest apple and pear eaters in the world. In a circular issued to apple and pear growers the Minister of Marketing, J. G. Barclay, says that contrary to the belief of many, New Zealand in the 1941 season consumed the full local crop of 2,640,000 cases, which represented 70.4 pounds a head of population, or an average of 264 fruits a person a year. The next best record, says the Minister, is 47½ pounds in the United States, or 178 fruits a person.

This record is all the more important for New Zealand in that local growers have hitherto grown largely for the British market.

Allegheny's Head Points to Help Of Dynamic Faith

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEADVILLE, Pa., May 18 — Asserting that there is no place for pessimism, particularly in time of war, President William Pearson Tolley of Allegheny College yesterday told graduating seniors that "a dynamic personal religious faith gives us a handle by which life can be borne."

"Since the beginning of the war we have learned a good deal about the importance of faith. It is the one weapon that Hitler must fear most of all. Free people can be trampled, but they cannot be conquered so long as they have faith. Defeat is but momentary. Defeat means nothing. What is decisive is faith," the Allegheny President declared.

Bishop Ivan Lee Holt of the Methodist Church, also speaking at the 127th anniversary Allegheny College Commencement, voiced the need for a great spiritual objective to enable America and the United Nations to win the war and to build a just and durable peace. He pleaded for a close brotherhood of Christians that will transcend denominational and national bounds and strengthen "the great spiritual purpose which runs though our Christian civilization."

President Tolley presented baccalaureate degrees to 127 seniors, six of them "in absentia to men now serving in military services."

Honorary degrees were awarded to the Rev. Charles R. Wolf, pastor of First Methodist Church, Beaver, Pa., Doctor of Divinity; Dr. Paul Al Siple, natural scientist explorer with Byrd expeditions and now in special Government service, Doctor of Science; Helen Jepson, Metropolitan opera singer, and Edith Rowley, retiring Librarian of the College, Doctor of Letters; Dr. William A. Brownell, professor of educational psychology, Duke University, Doctor of Laws.

725 Texas Cadets in Army

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, May 18 (AP)—The Army commissioned 725 Texas A. & M. cadets, or 80 per cent of the graduating class, as second lieutenants in 10 branches of the service. Most of those commissioned reported May 17 for active duty.

Koreans Deported From Japan to China

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP)—Many Koreans in Japan are being deported to China because of food shortages in the Island Empire, the Chungking radio reported in a radiocast recorded by CBS.

A Central News dispatch from Lotang, the commentator said, declared that "a Japanese train transported more than 3,000 poor Koreans from Peiping to Sinsiang, junction of the Peipang-Hankow and the Taokou-Chingchia Railway in Northern Honan on April 25. From Sinsiang they were distributed in several areas in North Honan Province."

Friend of Allies

Dominican President Re-elected

President Trujillo of the Republic which shares with Haiti the highly important island in the Caribbean has been chosen for a third term. The Dominican Republic has declared war on all of the Axis Powers, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Huge Rally in Central Park Marks 'American Day' in N.Y.

By the Associated Press

"I Am an American Day" yesterday gave newly naturalized citizens and native-born alike an opportunity to demonstrate in patriotic gatherings throughout the country what President Roosevelt calls citizenship's "special responsibilities in a nation at war."

Mr. Roosevelt used that phrase in a proclamatoin setting aside May 17 as a day primarily for the recogintion of those who have attained their majority or who have become naturalized during the past year, and also "to impress upon all our citizens . . . the duties and responsibilities of citizenship."

In a surprise radiocast over the Columbia Broadcasting System from England, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Free French leader, told the assembly "France hopes that with your material and moral support against the enemy and against the traitors, the whole of our nation will be able to resume the fight to regain our national sovereignty, to share in victory and to cooperate unreservedly with the other democracies in the triumph of what President Roosevelt has so nobly called 'the great human values.'"

A huge rally in New York's Central Park found virtually all the city's patriotic and civic groups participating. Led by United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, 1,250,000 persons pledged allegiance to the flag.

The crowd packed the mall and overflowed into the 13-acre sheep meadow, but everywhere were reminded of war. Scattered throughout the area were signs directing the way to the nearest exits in case of an air raid.

Lieut. John D. Bulkeley, naval hero, and his companion, Ensign Anthony Akers, were greeted with waves of cheers when they were introduced by Mayor F. H. La Guardia. When Private Joe Louis was presented, a spectator shouted: "Give it to the Japs, Joe."

During the rally the crowd was entertained by singers Lily Pons, Margaret Speaks, Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, Giovanni Martinelli, Fred Waring and his glee club, movie actor Paul Muni, and violinist Albert Spaulding.

West Pointers See Big Guns at Work

ABERDEEN, Md. (AP)—West Point's seniors got a first-hand look May 16 at the weapons they've studied on paper for four years.

The 364 cadets—to be commissioned this month—came for the annual tour of the Aberdeen Proving Ground—center of Army ordnance. In peacetime, the tour took three days. This first West Point class of World War II covered the ground in one. Their day began at 5:45 a. m. and didn't end until after 9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. Rolland W. Case, commanding general at Aberdeen, told the cadets they were to see the latest things in the army arsenal and promised the future officers Army ordnance would do its utmost to see that weapons were ready for them when they were ready for the weapons, or sooner.

Australia's Tin Mining Is Reawakened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Japanese conquest of the tin-mining areas of Malaya and Thailand is expected to give a fillip to the now moribund tin-mining industry of Australia.

Australia has good deposits of tin and these can be worked without difficulty, but they have been immobilized because of the fact that foreign mines operate more economically.

Price fixation has been one factor in the immobilizing of the mines here. Existing price levels are set by Government control at £320 (Australian) a ton (about $1,040). But imported tin today would cost more than this, at least £370 a ton and mining corporations say the local tin could be won at a figure only slightly higher.

Australian tin is mostly mined by individual "gougers" and small corporations. It is now expected to be in increasing demand as long as the Japanese hold their Mayala-Thailand conquests and as much longer as it takes to get those fields working again after the Japanese have retreated. Even the postwar reconstruction demand is seen here as large enough to make revival of the tin industry worthwhile.

There are other arguments which mining interests are advancing for development of the low-grade deposits. First is the question of industrial strategy. Aside from deposits of bauxite which have just been uncovered, for the making of aluminum, tin is the only key raw material which Australia now seriously lacks. An augmented supply would place the country in a stronger position.

In addition it is hoped that when work begins in the tin mines here the revival of the industry will lead to discovery of richer lodes which will make the industry competitive even when peace is restored. Guaranty of a steady return would result in the turning over of appreciable amounts of labor and plant to the winning of this key metal.

Tin will be the newest addition to a list of war-stimulated mining industries which includes iron, mercury, tungsten, wolfram, copper and zinc. The only mercury mine in the British Empire, originally developed by American capital, is now operating again because of war demands. Winning of the many metals of which Australia has small but important deposits has been fostered by the great Broken Hill Steel Corporation, it is believed. Broken Hill, backbone of the Australian industrial front, early saw where war expansion was leading and set to work to boost local sources of supplies.

Treasury Agents Raid Former Bund Quarters

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—Federal Treasury agents seized two truckloads of material in a raid on former German-American Bund headquarters here.

J. J. Biggins, co-ordinator of Treasury Department agencies, who directed the midnight raid Saturday, said he was primarily interested in the financial records of the organization. However, all papers and records in the offices containing any writing were seized in order that any possible secret transactions would not be overlooked, he added.

Mr. Biggins said he was awaiting instructions from Washington as to disposal of the material, which was removed to the United States Customs House.

U. S. Builds Fleet of Gliders For Use by Invasion Troops

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., May 18—A vast fleet of gliders will soon rise from the windswept Kansas plains to cast a warning shadow across Axis-occupied territory in Europe and Asia.

Following significantly upon the recent Army announcement of plans to train thousands of glider troops, the Cessna Aircraft Company disclosed today with War Department permission that it would shortly begin mass production of motorless Army aircraft. The gliders will be built in a new plant already under construction "somewhere in Kansas."

Although two other plants in different parts of the country will also build this type of craft, Cessna production will be the first to begin and will probably be the largest. The gliders are expected to emerge by the thousands.

Size Is a Secret

Details on the gliders have not been released, but they are thought to be as large or larger than the similar craft used by Germany in the invasion of Crete. Each German glider can carry a number of fully-equipped soldiers and is also able to transport light field guns and small combat cars.

Little doubt is felt but that the gliders will serve as troop transports when the time comes to begin the large-scale conquest of Axis territory. Several of them can be pulled by a plane similar to a commercial airliner and since they can land at from 35 to 50 miles an hour, they can be set down almost anywhere. The Germans have proved that large numbers of troops can be concentrated in an area by means of gliders within a short period of time.

While this immense American invasion cloud is beginning to form, other aeronautical developments are also taking place in the Witchia area.

New Air Developments

Among these are:

1. Announcement by the Boeing Airplane Company of a new type of crew trainer plane for the Army Air Forces to be produced in a Midwest plant.

2. The high rate of production at the Beech Aircraft Corporation of their double duty AT-11 training and combat plane.

3. The very fast rise in the output of all types of trainers using both wood and metal.

The new Boeing plane is of the utmost value to the American Air Force since it is the first training plane specially designed and equipped for the integrated training of pilots, co-pilots, bombardiers, navigators, and gun crews all at the same time.

In other words, the men who are trained on this new Boeing advanced trainer are the men who will go out together in the big bombers. The men will be trained to work together in much the same way that a football team is co-ordinated. Heretofore, this final training has had to be on an actual bomber, thereby reducing the number of combat planes available for battle duty.

Quantity Production

Production at the Beech plants center around the company's twin duty, all-metal advanced trainer and the new wood-metal advanced trainer just now coming into quantity production.

Although intended primarily for the training of bombardiers and gunners, the all-metal training plane is sturdy and fast enough to go into battle as a bomber. In fact, it has already been reported that some of them have seen battle duty abroad.

The AT-11S are now rolling off the assembly lines as fast as is permitted by the War Production Board's allocation of raw materials and equipment.

Both Beech and Cessna are now moving into high production of two-engine advanced trainers largely of wooden construction. More of the Cessna Bobcats, or AT-17S, have been turned out than all of the other types of twin-engine advanced trainers together, according to Cessna officials.

Ready for More Production

Like the Bobcat, the new Beech wood and metal twin-engine advanced trainer is destined for mass production, subject only to WPB materials allotment. The wings and bodies of both models are of wood, covered with cloth which is tightened through the application of a special mixture which dries to a consistency remarkably like celluloid.

Cut to shape around steel designs, the spruce and mahogany sides and wings are glued and tacked to the plane's plywood skeleton. These planes have shown themselves able to take terrific punishment and have given service equal to that of all-metal models.

In addition to the new all-around crew trainer, Boeing has helped Wichita clinch the title of America's training-plane production center by having been in mass production of one-engine primary trainers for the Army and the Navy for many months.

There may be some dispute as to which is the airplane center of the United States, but I can testify from personal observation that any region which is beating the Wichita area is doing a tremendous job of building planes.

'Complete Trainer' Plane Delivered

SEATTLE, Wash., May 18 (AP)—Delivery of a Boeing AT-15 crew trainer, manufactured at one of the Boeing Aircraft Company's Middle Western plants, was announced by the War Department today.

It is a new multi-engined ship, described by the company as the first training plane designed and equipped specifically for the integrated training of pilots, co-pilots, bombardiers, navigators, and gun crews.

It is arranged so crew members get individual as well as teamwork training, and has constant speed propellers, radio compass, automatic pilot, flight and radio equipment, flexible machine gun, flexible camera gun, power turret and moderate capacity bomb bays.

President Receives Man He Cited for Heroism

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt personally congratulated the "modest young man" he cited for heroism in this last radio speech.

Received at the White House for a hand shake and a 20 minute chat was Capt. Hewitt T. Wheless, of Menard, Texas, the Army pilot who bombed six Japanese transports in the Philippines and escaped after a running battle with 18 enemy planes although his own ship was all put torn apart.

Captain Wheless was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and given nationwide prominence when the Prseident singled out his exploit, with two others, for praise in his radio speech of April 28.

Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, in command of the Army Air Forces, and Col. Charles W. Kerwood accompanied Captain Wheless to the Executive Mansion. Captain Wheless told reporters he had been assigned temporarily to the Army Air Corps Public Relations Office here.

Curtiss-Wright Building Another Columbus Plant

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 18 (AP)—Curtiss-Wright Corporation has broken ground for additional aircraft manufacturing facilities here, General Manager J. A. Williams of the Columbus plant announced.

Curtiss-Wright now is producing the "Seagull" (SO3C-1), a scout-observation plane for the Navy, and the new plant will be operated in conjunction with the present plant which was dedicated last spring.

The size of the new plant and its cost also were not announced. The contract was awarded Darin and Armstrong of Detroit, builders of the present Curtiss-Wright plant here.

Recently the Navy permitted announcement for the first time that the local plant was producing the "Seagull" for delivery to battleships and cruisers.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Berkeley (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2715 Prince Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
Los Angeles (Thirty-fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 4949 Huntington Drive, North, 8 p. m., May 26.
Monterey: Walter Colton School Auditorium, Pacific Street, 8 p. m., May 29.
Oakland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 2333 Harrison Boulevard, 3 p. m., May 30. Radiocast Station KLS, 1310 kilocycles.
San Diego (auspices Fifth Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Second Avenue and Laurel Street, 3 p. m., May 24.

Colorado

Longmont: Longmont High School Auditorium, Main Street, 3 p. m., May 24.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Fifth Church): Cadle Tabernacle, 8 p. m., May 28.
Mishawaka: Battell School, 904 North Main Street, 8 p. m., May 28.

Iowa

Charles City: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Clarinda: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 24.
Denison: Church Edifice, 1435 First Avenue North, 8 p. m., May 25.

Kansas

Garnet: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 25.
Overland Park: Auditorium, Overland Park Grade School, Kansas Highway Number 58, at Robinson Street, 3:30 p. m., May 24.

Kentucky

Covington (Society): Church Edifice, 530 Scott Street, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Lexington: Auditorium, Henry Clay High School, East Main Street at Walton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Louisville: (First Church): Memorial Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 24.

Massachusetts

Beverly: Briscoe Junior High School Auditorium, Ellis Square, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Fall River: The Woman's Club, 842 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
Hingham: Sanborn Auditorium, Central Street, 8 p. m., May 24.
Needham: Needham Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., May 24.

Michigan

Albion: Washington Gardner High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 26.
Charlotte: Congregational Church, Lawrence Avenue and Bostwick, 8 p. m., May 26.
Holland: Holland Theater, East Eighth Street, 3 p. m., May 24.
Ludington: Church Edifice, Filer and Delia Streets, 8 p. m., May 26.
Petoskey: First Methodist Church, Mitchell and Division Streets, 3:30 p. m., May 24.

Montana

Great Falls: Civic Center Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.
Lewistown: Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 29.

Nebraska

Broken Bow: Church Edifice, Seventh and Broadway, 8 p. m., May 25.
North Platte: Church Edifice, 620 West Sixth Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 3 p. m., May 24.
Scottsbluff: Oto Theater, 1620 First Avenue, 8 p. m., May 26.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (Second Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Mountain Lakes: Mountain Lakes High School Auditorium, Briarcliff Road, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Pitman: Pitman High School, West Holly Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
Westfield: Roosevelt Junior High School, Clark Street and Tuttle Parkway, 8:30 p. m., May 26.

New York

Binghamton: Masonic Temple, Main and Murray Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
Elmira: Parley Coburn School Auditorium, Mt. Zoar Street, 8:30 p. m., May 28.
Lockport: Emmet Belknap Junior High School, High Street, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 28.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., May 29.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1939 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 320 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Broadway, 8 p. m., May 25.
Olean: High School Auditorium, West Sullivan at Third Street, 8 p. m., May 29.
Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 24.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-91 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Seaford (auspices First Church, Massapequa): Seaford School Auditorium, Seaford Avenue and Merrick Road, 8:30 p. m., May 28.

Ohio

Bowling Green: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 24.
Bucyrus: Bucyrus High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Dayton (First Church): Church Edifice, Sawmill Road and Rubicon Street, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Marion: Church Edifice, Church Street and Mt. Vernon Avenue, 3 p. m., May 24.
Toledo (Third Church): Macomber Vocational High School, Monroe and Fifteenth Streets, 3 p. m., May 24.
Washington Court House: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 24.

Pennsylvania

Harrisburg: Forum, Education Building, Walnut Street at Commonwealth Avenue, 3:15 p. m., May 24.
New Castle: Cathedral, East Lincoln Avenue, 8 p. m., May 28.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 6443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., May 26.
Philadelphia (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5542 Hoffman Avenue, 8 p. m., May 26.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., May 29.
Shamokin: St. John Reformed Chapel, Grant Street entrance, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Warren: The Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

Tennessee

Knoxville (First Church): Church Edifice, 615 West Hill Avenue, 8 p. m., May 28.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 352 East Third South Street, 4 p. m., May 24.

Virginia

Norfolk: Blair Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Wisconsin

West Bend: Grade School Gymnasium, 8 p. m., May 25.

Wyoming

Sheridan: Linden School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 26.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, May 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., June 7, July 5.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4 m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., June 7, July 5.

Eastern States

Florida

St. Petersburg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSUN, 620kc, on July 5.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1430kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

New York

New York—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 7, 21.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, May 24.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, May 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, June 7; July 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on May 31; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, May 31; June 14, 28; July 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 890kc, on June 21; July 19.

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Price Ceiling in Effect Throughout United States

Continued from Page 1

sold an article during March. The maximum price will vary from store to store just as prices varied from store to store during March.

The housewife can find out what the maximum prices are by consulting a list of about 100 most important items in the average family's cost of living, required to be posted in plain sight in each store.

After July 1, the retailer must have a prepared statement of the highest prices not only for the 100 articles but for all commodities or services which he delivered or supplied during March. This may be examined by anyone on request.

In addition, the housewife will be expected to keep a price list of her own purchases so she can compare them with future prices asked by the storekeeper. Every store, when requested by a customer, must give a sales slip or receipt showing the date, the name and address of the store, the item sold, and the price received.

Two Steps

If a housewife believes that she is being required to pay more than a storekeeper's legal maximum, she is advised by the OPA to take two steps in this order:

1. Ask the storekeeper to explain the price to her. Talk it over with him in a kindly, friendly way.
2. If she still believes that she is being overcharged, she should communicate the facts to the OPA's nearest local office.

The OPA is asking housewives not to try to be "price policemen" at this time. Prices will be under surveillance by OPA which will use trained technicians of the Bureau of Labor Statistics to check price trends. After July 1, war price and rationing boards in each community will be operating and ready to handle complaints.

Not all prices are covered by the ceilings. The housewife must learn to distinguish before she will be a competent policeman.

About 30 per cent of the food that goes on the average family's table will be exempt, either because it is seasonal or because it is selling below parity. Also exempted are newspapers, magazines, theater admissions, railroad and bus rates, rare stamps and objects of art.

Ceilings on rates charged the consumer by automobile repair shops, tailors, dry cleaners and other retail service firms do not go into effect until July 1.

Navy's Armed Guard Trains In Gunnery Near Chicago

By Ralph Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD U. S. S. DOVER—This is being written on the quarter-deck of a United States naval vessel. We are some three hours out of port and our four-inch deck guns forward already are barking persistently.

Off to starboard through the dim haze I watch for the splashes of the shells. Out there I see what they're shooting at, a tiny speck some three miles off our starboard bow.

A gun belches. There's a splash just over the target. Another thundering shot and the splash is just to the right. Another sends up a geyser of water a hundred yards short. Then a shell breaks the white-capped blue water over to the left.

"We sure walked around her that time," grins the gun crew captain as he looks up, ready to give the signal to fire again.

"Ready five," he shouts. The trainer reaches over to tap the shoulder of the pointer. Wham! another shell shrieks off into the mist. This time the splash is so close it looks like a direct hit. A wave of cheers rolls over the ship.

When the spray clears and we can adjust our gaze we see, though, that the target is still there, erect and haughty, as if asking for more. The yellow flag which actually looks red in this atmosphere, waves defiantly back at us.

Yes, this is target practice. The target is a two-by-two flag on a 13-foot mast secured in a flimsy floating raft. The water is that of Lake Michigan. The port we left was Chicago. The ship we're on was once the U. S. S. Wilmington, a 1,600-ton gunboat.

The important thing though is the service for which these gun crews are being trained — the armed Guard. To most laymen that may mean little. To the masters of the merchant vessels dodging submarines and planes on the seven seas today it means a good measure of protection, sometimes the difference between sinking and scape.

The Armed Guard is a branch of the Navy which provides crews to man the deck guns of merchant vessels. The Dover is one of two vessels on the Great Lakes being used to train these crews, and the Chicago base, the Naval Armory, along with these ships, makes up one of the few Armed Guard training stations in the nation. A good share of the Armed Guard crews going onto our merchant fleet to handle these guns come from this Chicago base.

We of course can't give you any figures on these things, but we can say that on our ship, as on another similar training vessel, the Wilmette, the booming of whose guns even now we can hear over at another corner of the range, there are a number of crews in training, a large number; and each crew consists of a sizeable number of men, more than just enough to load and fire a gun.

Actual Firing Practice

And we can say that these crews came to Chicago from various spots, many from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station north of the city, following preliminary or "indoctrination" training; and that after some time ashore learning all about these deck guns they will have to handle, they get a concentrated period of actual firing practice. They are then sent right out for duty at sea.

That's what happens, and a hint of how fast it happens. But it doesn't tell how well it's done. We are seeing here on this cruise how very well it's done.

Now that crew up forward operating the port gun. Ten bright, eager youngsters. Mostly from the Midwest. A goodly sprinkling of farmers and city boys. For some this is the first time they've ever been on the water in a ship of this kind. It is the first time they've actually ever fired a big gun like this. They've taken them apart and put them together. They've gone through the motions of firing them. But never before has there been that reverberating roar, and never has a real shell spewed out of the barrel.

Their skill in "walking around" that target out there is due partly to their innate ability, the officers say, partly to the ability of their instructors, the boys say. At any rate, the way in which they lay those four-inch shells around that tiny waving dot is almost uncanny.

Watch on U-Boats

"We don't really try to or want to hit the target," a Gunnery Officer, a young Junior Grade Lieutenant with a rich southern drawl, explains. "We aim to put one shell just over it, then another to one side, another short, and another to the other side. We know that if we can walk a circle or a square around it, we certainly can hit the center. And what's the use of spoiling a good target?"

These guns are the kind the crews will use on the merchant ships to which they are assigned. And while to us landlubbers, used to nothing louder than the backfiring of a truck on Chicago's streets, the report is ear-splitting, it's really more like just a "shotgun," another officer tells us, in comparison with a broadside of 16-inch guns on a battleship.

"You see," he says, "these guns are not made to fight an offensive battle. They're just to protect a ship from a submarine. The submarine, to fire accurately, must surface, and within a comparatively short distance. It is then that these deck guns have a chance against them. The job of the ship is to run as fast as it can, while the Armed Guard does its best to hit the U-boat or make it submerge."

Tide of Power Seen Shifting Toward Allies

Continued from Page 1

ship the finished armaments directly from the United States.

To break the admitted bottleneck of inadequate transportation, President Roosevelt is personally intervening with both labor and management and is keeping a fire burning under the Maritime Commission. A week-end statement from the White House dwelt considerably on how well ship construction was coming along, but it provided the occasion to focus national attention on the fact that even if construction is up to schedule, the schedule isn't high enough to meet the needs.

Mass Launchings

But the outlook is improving. Thirty cargo vessels will go down the ways on Friday of this week in a trendous mass launching of merchant ships. The Maritime Commission said that these launchings will mark the beginning of a two-completed-ships-a-day building schedule and emphasized that no launchings were being delayed to make the big splash possible on Friday. Twenty-five freighters have already been put into the water during the first half of this month.

Despite the long distances which American man power and material must travel in order to engage the enemy, the first official review of America's participation in the war, released in the form of a joint Army-Navy communiqué, declares that only an offensive war is conceivable to the United States and that only an offensive war is conceivable to the United States and that the armed services are ready for major offensive actions.

Though mostly a summary of information already made public, the review did bring out these new facts:

That the "successful thrusts" already carried out against the Japanese during the necessary period of preparation have worked a "lasting effect upon the strategic situation."

That the defense of the Philippines "demonstrated from a practical viewpoint the comparative weakness of the Japanese as an individual fighter."

That "this feature alone forbodes disaster for the enemy Japanese in the future, when the battle is met on terms approaching equality."

Movement of Troops

That approximately 600,000 American troops were moved to battle stations, many of them overseas, during the first three weeks of the war.

That reinforcements which were en route to the Philippines when war broke out were diverted to Australia to become the nucleus for American forces there.

That reorganizational changes in the Army and Navy have brought unity of command in every theater of the war.

That the soldiers on Bataan were reduced to a diet of 15 ounces a day toward the end of the battle.

"The American concept of conducting a war," the communiqué declared, "has always been, and will continue to be, offensive in nature."

'We Americans'

Wide World

A Prize-Winning Hollywood Picture

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences awarded this photograph first prize in the novelty section of the exhibition by still photographers attached to Hollywood film studios. It was taken by Clarence Bull and shows Marsha Hunt, Robert Young, and Darryl Hickman marching to victory against a background of roaring planes under the title of "We Americans."

Light Control Only Restriction In Gen. Drum's Proclamation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 18—Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army, has proclaimed a military area covering 15 States of the Eastern Seaboard, the District of Columbia, and part of Florida.

Headquarters of General Drum here emphasized that "the only restrictions of any kind promulgated in the current proclamation are in respect to the control of lighting."

By this proclamation, the "dim-out" of lights visible from the Atlantic becomes a unified war measure covering the four Corps Areas of the coast. Restrictions and orders previously issued by commanding generals of the four areas are adopted into the proclamation.

No Evacuation Ordered

No evacuation of any kind is ordered.

The Department of Justice continues, through existing or future rules and regulations, to control aliens of enemy nationality within the new Eastern Military Area.

Violation of the proclamation's terms by an enemy alien "will be deemed cause for expulsion, internment, or prosecution." Penalties for other than alien enemies will be expulsion or prosecution.

Primary aims are to protect shipping from being silhouetted along the coast, and reduce skyglow.

In addition to the District of Columbia, States included in the area are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the entire peninsula of Florida. The only part of Florida not included is a small strip along the Gulf of Mexico from the line of the Apalachicola River westward to the Louisianna border.

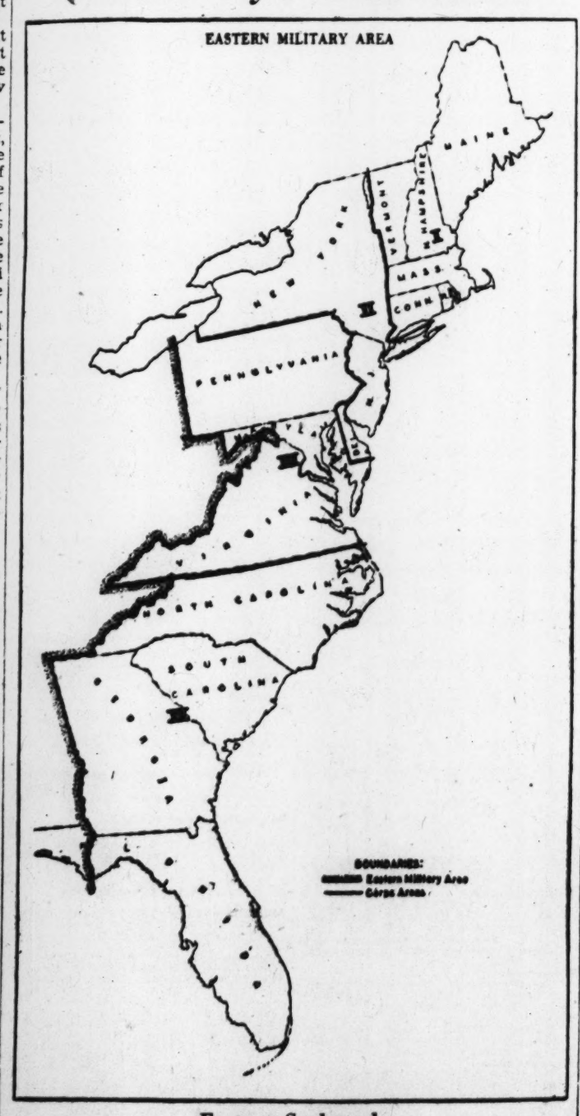
East Liable to Attack

The proclamation states that the Eastern seaboard is particularly liable to attack as well as to acts of espionage and sabotage because of its geographical location. For these reasons military measures are being adopted "to establish safeguards against such hostile operations."

Embraced within the new military zone are the First Corps Area, with Headquarters at Boston; Second Corps Area, with Headquarters at Governors Island, New York; Third Corps Area, with Headquarters at Baltimore, Md., and Fourth Corps Area, with Headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Commanders of these four areas are charged with responsibility for enforcing the regulations. In this work they are to have the collaboration of civilian governmental agencies.

Covered by Proclamation



Eastern Seaboard

Area affected by proclamation of Lieut. Gen. H. A. Drum, Commanding General of Eastern Defense Command and First Army.

Florida Reports Too Much 'Gas'

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 18 (AP)—The sight of loaded gasoline trucks from Florida gulf coast ports passing through the rationed area en route to non-rationed sections tends to create "poor morale" amng the State's citizens, Gov. Spessard Holland has informed Secretary Harold L. Ickes.

Seeking the removal of Florida and Georgia from gasoline rationing, the Governor advised the Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator that barges have brought more gasoline into Florida gulf ports recently than storage facilities could hold.

The Governor emphasized that frequent truck haulings of gasoline have been made from gulf ports in the rationed area to non-rationed sections of Alabama and West Florida.

"I do not need to tell you," Governor Holland wrote Mr. Ickes, "that this kind of situation brings poor morale to our people who are showing themselves to be good sports and good Americans by living up to the rationing requirements, though they feel we are unjustly included within the rationed area."

A. A. A. Demand

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—The American Automobile Association urges that the Government give the people an authoritative report on the rubber and gasoline situation.

A statement by the A. A. A. Executive Committee, made public by Thomas P. Henry, President, said conflicting statements from various officials had left the country "in an utter state of confusion as to rationing objectives, and rationing inequalities."

"The motorists of the country are perfectly willing to assign their vehicles for war purposes when they are needed. In the meantime there should be an end to threats of confiscation and commandeering, the only effect of which has been to cause millions of people to question the value of conserving property that might be taken from them overnight."

State Barriers Fall Without U. S. Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — States responsible for trade barriers that especially impede war efforts will voluntarily comply with Washington's urgent request for relief, in the opinion of experts here in the offices of the Council of State Governments and the Governor's Conference.

They look here upon the forthright statements of Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board head, at the recent trade barrier conference in Washington, not so much as threats, but rather as frank assessments of one phase of the war crisis. They intend to act on them generally, as far as they are legally able, in that light.

As a mater of fact, these experts and State officials cannot understand how the Federal Government, either through legal or "extra-legal" means, as has been intimated, could abrogate State laws under our present Constitution. In other words, even if Washington meant to threaten the States with an "or else" ultimatum, and actually intended to carry it out in case of resistance, there is no way it could be done, it is contended here, short of actual military action. That is out of the question.

There are legal ways of invalidating harmful and "illegal' State laws, through having the United States Supreme Court declare them unconstitutional. It is contended by many that this is the weapon that not only should be used, but should have been used long ago.

States' Rights Involved

But to talk about a "compulsory Federal decree," it is held, is to overlook the fact that the nation still operates under the Constitution, and that while certain rights are sacrificed in war times, the basic right of the States to enact laws which do not conflict with the Constitution, or assume powers already covered by that higher law, is inherent and cannot be changed in wartime or peacetime by a Presidential decree.

This is not to say, though, that the States intend to resist Washington's wishes, whether they are called wishes or threats. Already, according to Frank Bane, Director of the Council of State Governments, the various war agencies have been asked to specify: 1. What State laws impede the war effort; 2. Where those laws are; 3. How they impede the war effort.

When chapter and verse information is obtained in response to these requests the Executive Committee of the Governor's Conference will go to work on the problem in earnest. Just what action will then be proposed cannot be said, but Mr. Bane feels that the situation as it stands now needs only to be carried to the State officials in specific rather than general terms, and that voluntary action will follow in most cases.

Few State Legislatures meet now until 1943, and special sessions would have to be called to pass or change existing legislation. Mr. Bane says he does not think that very many, if any, such special sessions will be called.

Trend Toward Correction

The Washington meeting and Mr. Nelson's vigorous statement of the case admittedly have spurred action in this direction. But it is felt here that Washington itself, and reports of that meeting, have too far overlooked the fact that the States have been working diligently to this end for a number of years. The difference is that much of the resistance to these efforts will now crumble or diminish, whether through fear of what Washington might do, or merely out of a patriotic desire to co-operate. The possible influence of so-called threats in this respect is minimized here.

The Council of State Governments has been fighting interstate trade barriers for five or six years, and in the past two or three has seen encouraging results. Elimination of these laws has kept well ahead of enactment of new ones, and the trend has consistently been toward an even greater rate of correction.

Only a few weeks ago the Governors of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, at the Southern Governor's Conference at Hot Springs, Ark., agreed upon establishment of State transportation committees permanently to eliminate highway trade barriers handicapping war shipments. Under a proposed system of uniformity—and this indicates how close to the problem these folks moved even before the Washington meeting—no State could place more severe restrictions on trucks than a width of 96 inches, a height of 13 feet, and a length of 35 feet for trucks and 45 feet for tractor and semi-trailer units. The weight allowed under this uniform law would be at least 18,000 pounds per axle, with gross weight of 30,000 pounds for two axles, and 40,000 pounds for tractor and semi-tractor combinations.

Progress Already Attained

More than half the States have liberalized their size and weight laws during the past three years. Acting under emergency provisions Gov. George A. Wilson of Iowa recently set a new maximum truck load limit for that State, for example. Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee has suspended the maximum load limit in that State, and in Alabama the gross weight limit has been increased. The weight and length limits in Oregon have been waived for the duration of the war. South Dakota has suspended its regulation forbidding operation of tank trucks on Sundays and holidays. Rhode Island has just increased the permissible tractor semi-trailer weight. New Jersey's Legislature just passed a bill to increase the over-all length of two-axle trucks.

These interstate barriers are of two kinds. One, such as that in Wisconsin restricting importation of butter substitutes, is designed solely to protect the home dairy trade. In other cases though high out-of-state truck fees are imposed either as a revenue measure or to retaliate against another State for restricting imports of its goods, or for imposing too strict inspection laws. There is the case of the Army post in South Carolina which buys a truckload of peaches in Alabama. The truck from Alabama must pay a $400 license to go through Georgia, and a $300 fee to enter South Carolina.

Progress has perhaps been slow in the elimination of these laws. Although the problem of interstate trade barriers has been recognized and juggled around since the time of James Madison, it has been only in the past five or six years that there has been any centralized direction to this battle.

Further and perhaps more directly fruitful consideration will be given the subject at the Annual Governor's Conference to be held in Asheville, South Carolina, next month.

'Gestapo' Police Practices Are Condemned in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—That there should be no tolerance in the United States for police practices resembling those of the Nazi Gestapo was affirmed here recently in an important civil liberties decision of the California Supreme Court which objected to treatment accorded a Negro charged with murder by officers of the Los Angeles Metropolitan Police Department.

Isaac Williams, a Negro, was cleared of the charge of murder by the Court in a decision by Associate Justice Douglas L. Edmonds which reversed the finding of the lower court. Another Negro, T. J. Elie, was found guilty of the crime upon his own admissions on the stand.

Most Reprehensible

Charges that three Los Angeles police officers maltreated Mr. Williams were not denied in the evidence. The Court called such conduct "most reprehensible." Mr. Williams told how the officers kicked him, beat him, and hit him with a club in their efforts to exact a confession from him.

The taking of the so-called confession also came in for severe criticism from the Court. "It would be expected," the ruling declared, "that in an investigation of a murder by officers of a metropolitan police department, the accused would at least have the benefit of a competent stenographer to record his conversation at that time." The Court pointed out that Edward J. Romero, an investigating officer, had admitted that one of the stenographers was seeking "practice in taking statements."

The Romero testimony was so contradictory and uncertain, the Court held, that "grave doubt" was cast upon its truthfulness. Even if the so-called confession had been secured under decent treatment instead of under duress, its validity would have been in doubt, it seems, since the Court pointed out that Romero and a second stenographer who was supposedly present had directly contradicted each other in identifying the typewritten sheet.

'Worthless'

"The guilty as well as the innocent are entitled to the protection of officers of the law and to a fair trial," Justice Edmonds wrote. "The voluntary confession of one accused of crime is properly admissible against him. But any physical mistreatment of the accused destroys the voluntary nature of such a statement and renders it worthless in a court of justice. Courts should be no less vigilant in protecting an accused from the effect of a statement extorted by the means of force than in upholding the use of a confession made freely and voluntarily."

The evidence disclosed that the victim of the Los Angeles officers who has been cleared of the charges they placed against him was handcuffed to a chair and placed completely at their disposal. Although Williams consistently said he was innocent and had not killed a Japanese proprietor of a tavern in Los Angeles, he testified that Romero told him, "Every time you say, "no, you didn't kill any Jap, I am going to hit you three licks."

In vigorously condemning such practices the California Supreme Court has virtually served notice on all police departments in the State that the behavior of their officers in handling persons charged with crimes must be exemplary.

Marines' Majors Get Promotions

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—Eight officers who served at Wake, Guam and the Philippines and who are now presumed prisoners of war were included in a list of 100 majors selected by the Marine Corps May 16 for temporary promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel.

The list included such recent public figures as Maj. James P. S. Devereux, commander of the garrison that held Wake Island against two weeks of Japanese assault, and Maj. Adolph Zuber, commended for gallantry in action in the Pearl Harbor attack.

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Art Exhibitions in Boston—Plays and Players—News of Music

Institute of Modern Art Shows Work of Members

By Dorothy Adlow

There is on view at the Boston Institute of Modern Art an exhibition of paintings, drawings, and sculptures by members. There are 101 exhibitors, a number which makes the ratio of artists in the museum membership one to eight. The exhibition will continue through June 7.

This is a most revealing display. First, it shows that this Institute, a comparatively young organization, has the support of most of the outstanding painters in New England. It shows further the increasing diversity in painting styles and artistic inclinations, the detachment from the conservative matrix. Boston conservatives are conspicuously absent from this exhibition.

The general impression received at this members' exhibition is one of intensity. There is an enthusiasm for paint, an apparent occupation with technical devices for making it more efficient and effective. Artists tell us in their pictures how eager and troubled they are, how they are striving for articulateness, for lucid, legible communication. There is far less of the exotic and esoteric than we might expect, more "normal" procedure. The strenuous and tortuous modernisms, which characterized our vanguard painters in Boston a decade ago, are passing. Artists use bright and opulent and succulent colors. There is apparent a struggle to inform line with meaning, to make it expressive and eloquent. But it is in the manipulation of form that the artists show greatest variation and diversity. Naturalistic form is avoided studiously, but the painters magnify, collapse, attenuate, rarefy, decompose, denature forms.

* * *

Many methods are used, most of them initiated in Paris and brought to these shores by the enforced migrations of the depression of 1929, the advent of Fascism, and the present war. What we see at the Modern Institute is the counterpart of the exhibitions formerly shown on the boulevards and once associated with the individualism that characterized art life in Paris. Thus far, the arts are the least standardized and regimented of the pursuits of men. Perhaps that is why we savor the note of freedom.

Subject matter counts for a good deal in these pictures. In that respect painting today differs from the one-time pursuit of art for art's sake. The painters depict everyday life, and they reflect upon it. Most somber meditator is Jack Levine, the young Bostonian whose talents have received nationwide recognition. There is inevitably a social thesis in his pictures and the canvas at the Institute continues his visionary analysis of the society which he has watched and pondered. Outwardly realistic, the substance is subjected to a dematerializing process, so that it becomes the essence of a feeling that is grim and macabre. It is interesting to compare his canvas with that of Herbert Barnett; while the former transcends the material, the latter solidifies and builds it up in magnified, emboldened patterns.

Willard Cummings employs the attenuate manner in cheerful mood, and Beatrice Paipert shows how the method can be applied effectively in sculpture. Patrick Morgan supplies a portrait which carries forcefully through a gamut of high-keyed color, while Maud Morgan shows dramatic power in a little composition on a refugee theme.

* * *

There are many portraits and it is worth studying the range, from the neo-Rembrandt style of Gardner Cox to the Impressionistic portrait by Glenna Miller, the carefully organized likeness by Ernest Thurn, the craftsmanly drawings of Kalah Novack. Aimée Lamb's genre shows dramatized portraiture. Artists of the past found their themes of wonder and strangeness in legend and Scripture: painters today find them in events of current history.

There are many exhibits at the Modern Institute which are worth pondering and some which delight the eye. Among them we may mention the canvas of Peter Dubanewicz for a brooding quality of atmosphere; Sam Thal's water color for forceful narrative; Carol Blanchard's composition of dancers for piquancy; William F. Draper's view at the seashore for compact description; John Dana-Bashian's townscape for resonant color; Grace Collier's still-life for modest elegance; Ville Barse's small portrait for clarity in characterization; Agnes Abbot's water color for succinctness; Clay Bartlett's burning house for direct reporting; Isolde Therese Gilbert's landscape for freeflowing design: Karl Oberteuffer's rocky view, Alicia Atkinson's snow scene, Ernst Halberstadt's portrait, Charles Hovey Pepper's decorative landscape, Mary Potter's Mexican houses, and pictures by Lawrence Beall Smith, Kate Buss, Molly Luce, Polly Thayer, Lloyd Wesley Broome, Priscilla Ardway, Alice Garrett, M. Whitney, William Jewell, Dorothea Talbot, Daphne Dunbar, Elizabeth Saltonstall and Mrs. Louise Rosenthal.

'Winter Scene' by Polly Thayer

In the exhibition of work by members of the Boston Institute of Modern Art continuing through June 7.

Fogg Museum of Art

Design for 'Macbeth' by Charles Ricketts

Drawing presented to the Harvard museum by Grenville L. Winthrop

American Youth Opera

Aaron Copland's "Second Hurricane," an "American Youth Opera," will be presented by the Institute of Modern Art in Jordan Hall next Thursday evening, under the direction of Leonard Bernstein, for its first performance in Boston.

New Play Tonight in Cambridge

"Personal Island," a new comedy by Pauline Williams, will make its debut tonight at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, with Fay Wray heading a cast of Cambridge Summer Theater players. The play is being produced in association with Brock Pemberton, who will speak briefly at the end of the first act. The management has offered half of the proceeds of the first night to the Navy Relief Society.

* * *

Alan Gray Holmes, managing producer of the Town Hall Playhouse in Westboro, announces that his theater will not open this summer. Plans had been announced earlier for Miss Edna Holstrom to operate the house for Mr. Holmes, when the latter enlisted in the army, but rationing of gasoline and tires along with other wartime problems has made such an undertaking now seem inadvisable to the management. Mr. Holmes is now a private in the army, acting as technical director of the theater section at Fort Hancock, N. J.

* * *

In New York arrangements have been made for 12 performances of "Candida" to be given during the week of May 24 at the Shubert Theater there. There will be no performances of the play this week. Matinees will be given on two Sundays, May 24 and 31, and there will be evening performances on both of those dates. Other matinee days will be Wednesday and Saturday, May 27 and 30. Katharine Cornell, Raymond Massey, and Burgess Meredith will continue in the cast. Brenda Forbes will take the place of Mildred Natwick, who is acting evenings in "Blithe Spirit," and Ernest Cossart will fill the role left vacant by Dudley Digges, who must return to Hollywood.

* * *

The Barter Theater Award for the "best performance" of the season by an American-born player will be presented to Mildred Natwick of "Blithe Spirit," at the Stage Door Canteen Thursday, May 21. Miss Natwick will receive an acre of land on the side of a Virginia mountain, a ham, and the privilege of selecting two young players to act with the Barter Theater, Abingdon, Va., next summer. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will make the award at a luncheon for the benefit of the American Theater Wing.

* * *

The Olney, Md., Summer Theater opens on May 18 with "George Washington Slept Here," starring Eddie Dowling.

Tonight at the Pops

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture to "Semiramide" ..... Rossini
Aase's Death, from "Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Third Movement from Symphony No. 4 in E minor ..... Brahms
Prelude to "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Scherzo from the Octet ..... Mendelssohn
Ballet of the Hours, from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
Selection, "Mlle. Modiste" ..... Herbert
"By the Sleepy Lagoon" ..... Eric Coates
March, "Up the Street" ..... Morse

Chaplin Cavalcade

The new feature at the Fine Arts Theater, called "The Cavalcade of Laughs," is a revival of four Keystone comedies starring Charlie Chaplin, and featuring Mabel Normand, Charlie Chase, Slim Summerville, Edgar Kennedy, Mack Swain, Chester Conklin, and other famous comedians of the period.

The films included are "Dough and Dynamite," "His Trysting Place," "His Prehistoric Past," and "Caught in a Cabaret." A musical accompaniment has been added, along with captions which employ gags belonging more to the present than to the past.

The comedy of course is of the good old pie-throwing, bean-conking, knock-down and toss-out variety, redeemed to a degree by the gamin charm of the star. An audience preponderantly youthful laughed heartily during the first showing on Saturday, proving that the elements of low comedy do not lose their effectiveness with the march of the generations.

These films represent the early and not the best Chaplin, whatever the aesthetes may say. The superior type of comedy is represented on this program by a Disney cartoon called "Pluto's Playmate." The playmate is an irresistible seal who after bedeviling poor Pluto finally rescues him from an octopus and from the sea. This is in Disney's better manner.

* * *

'The Wife Takes a Flyer'

"The Wife Takes a Flyer," which Columbia produced and which opened Friday at the Keith Boston theater, is about an American RAF pilot (Franchot Tone) who is shot down over the Netherlands, takes refuge with the Woverman family, and poses as the husband of young Mrs. Woverman (Joan Bennett). The real Mr. Woverman, in a sanatorium, is being divorced. With Mrs. Woverman's aid, the pilot secures information about a German submarine pack that is being assembled.

The story is principally occupied with poking fun at the fatuous pomposities of Major Zellfritz, a German officer quartered with the Wovermans. Allyn Joslyn plays the Nazi with considerable energy, all rather in the literal vein. The general character of Richard Wallace's direction is broad. However, there is occasionally a genuinely amusing line.

Women's Symphony Orchestra

The Women's Symphony Orchestra, according to plans long since well set, continues active next season; and assurance of that makes remark worth while on the performance it gave in Jordan Hall yesterday afternoon, closing its third season under the direction of Alexander Thiede.

A novelty stood on the program, Richard Platt's Suite for String Orchestra, in four movements, energetically and perhaps rather heavily played. Strings are usually found affecting the dreamy, the moody and the meditative; but in this case they took a somewhat matter-of-fact view of their task and caused Mr. Platt's music to sound stern instead of gracious. The suite is composed, indeed, in quite a strict, old-school manner, but it might have stood a gentler handling than the conductor gave it. Possibly sentimentalism is not to be looked for in an orchestra of women. That may be a quality intentionally avoided as too feminine or something of the sort. Yet, whatever the case, a string piece should probably always be regarded much in the light of a serenade and certainly the andante movement in Mr. Platt's work would have borne being treated after a more romantic fashion than it was. Appropriate, however, to the style of composing was the conductor's reading of the first movement, a marching episode; and perhaps there the Suite attains its chief distinction anyway. There conventionality and originality contend, and originality comes somewhere near winning.

An item of particular interest besides the new Suite was an old one which is neglected by the big organizations, no doubt undeservedly, the Symphonic Variations for Piano and Orchestra of Franck. It was pleasantly and on the whole brilliantly presented, with Marybelle Fulton Zeise, as soloist. Mrs. Zeise is a player, in ordinary weathers, in the string section of the orchestra, being one of the double-bass group. She did the society great credit in the solo role of the Variations, making the work something truly symphonic rather than a means of keyboard display.

An old classic extraordinarily well done by the orchestra in regular line was Mozart's Overture to "La Finta Giardiniera"; and a modern "classic," if there can be such thing, was Britten's Sinfonietta, Opus 1.

W. P. T.

News of the Screen

New York

According to M-G-M, resumption of American motion picture production in England is anticipated with the studio's nearly completed plans to film "Sabotage Agent," starring Robert Donat, in London. Irving Asher, formerly associated with film production in Great Britain, is expected to leave Hollywood soon to arrange for final details. John Lee Mahin is currently completing a screen treatment of the story by John Higgins. Mr. Donat will play an English demolition squad officer, who is sent into occupied territory to destroy a munitions plant. Jack Chertok, who produced "Joe Smith, American" and "Kid Glove Killer," will direct.

* * *

Three students at Columbia University's graduate School of Journalism have signed six-month script writing contracts with Twentieth Century-Fox. They are Nancy Wintner of New York, George Root, Jr., of Portland, Ore., and Tom W. Bridges, Jr., of Shreveport, La. The trio were chosen from a class in script writing given by Morrie Ryskind, playwright, scenarist, and Columbia graduate.

* * *

Alexander Korda acquired two British films for United Artists release in this country on his recent trip to England. They are "One of our Aircraft Is Missing," produced and directed by Michael Powell, who made "The Invaders," and a new Noel Coward Film, "In Which We Serve." Mr. Powell's production has already been completed.

"Zero" Mostel

"Commentator" of the Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street, Wednesdays, Blue-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Paintings by Sam Thal. Through May.
Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Avenue, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays 2 to 5.
Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Exhibition of Currier and Ives print.
Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Pastels and charcoal portraits by Jeanne W. De Leiris. Through May 20.
Fine Arts Theater—Circus photographs by George Brinton Beal. Through June.
Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street—Chinese Auction of paintings. May 18-30.
Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition by members. Through June 13.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Prints and ships and yachts.
Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—First Members' exhibition, oils, water colors, black-and-whites, and sculpture. Through June 7.
Jordan Marsh Gallery, Fifth Floor, Annex Building—Thirteenth annual exhibition of paintings by contemporary artists of New England.
Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Paintings by R. G. Carter, C. Di Stefano, Hans G. Hagen and Harry N. Wijk. Through May 30.
Symphony Hall—Exhibition during Pops Concerts of paintings by Harold W. Cheney.
Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition by New Mexico artists. Through May 29. Paintings of Old Europe by Henry Davenport. Through May 23.
Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Ship paintings by Kenneth Robinson. Through May.
Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street—Picture Jamboree. Through May 23.
Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Designs for the Theater in modern times. Suggestions for War-time Exhibition, arranged by the students in the Museum Course. Indian paintings, XVI-XVIII centuries. Indian Sculpture. Loan Collection of English silver, XVIII century. Study Exhibition: Classical Art.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4; music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on National Holidays.
Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 daily; 2 to 6 Sunday; Monday closed. American Rooms in Miniature by Mrs. James Ward Thorne. (Special Exhibition Galleries, upper). Through June 14. Museum Drawing Classes for boys and girls, annual exhibition. (Special Exhibition Galleries, lower.) Through May 20. Stone furniture of the Indian Diety Brahms, Southern India, 15-16th century. (Recent Accessions Gallery). Alabaster Head, Spanish, early 16th century. Paintings by contemporary American Artists, Second Group (Provisional Acquisitions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Through June 15.
John Esther Gallery—Student Exhibition, Art Department, Abbot Academy. Through June 2.
Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—National Soap Sculpture; Engravings on copper by Ian Hugo; New England paintings by The American Artists Professional League, and work by the Fitchburg Art Center Children's Classes. Through May 27.
Lowell: Art Museum, Whistler's Birthplace—Exhibition of Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through July 1.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Water colors by Henry M. Seaver. Through May.
Springfield: Springfield Museum of Art—Paintings by fifty oncoming Americans.
Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Drawings by Tibor Gergely; also Arnold Geissbuhler.
Winchester: Public Library Gallery—Exhibition of water colors by Lester G. Hornby and Vladimir Pavlosky. Sponsored by the Winchester Art Association. Through May 27.

New Hampshire

Concord: New Hampshire State Library—Water colors by Arthur Schmaiz and Mary Parfit Schmaiz. Through May.
Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Prints by A. Hugh Fisher; etchings by Roi Partridge; American Primitives; Fans. Through May.

Rhode Island

Providence: Providence Art Club—Thirteenth Members' Exhibition. Through May 24.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Personal Island," comedy by Pauline Williams. Starring Fay Wray. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Down Argentine Way." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55. "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.
Exeter—
"The Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Fenway—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 4:40, 7:30, 10:05. "Pisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.
Fine Arts—
Chaplin's "Cavalcade of Laughs," 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Walt Disney's "Pluto's Playmate," 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.
Keith Memorial—
"March of Time," 10 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer, 10:20 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9. "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings, 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.
Kenmore—
"Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3, 6:30, 10. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.
Majestic—
"Guerrilla Brigade." 12:38, 2:30, 4:22, 6:14, 8:30. (8:30 show for the benefit of the Russian War Relief.)
Metropolitan—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10.
Modern—
"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 10:45 a. m., 3:25, 6:05, 9:50. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8.
Orpheum—
"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:20. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.
Paramount—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10. "Pisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 9:30 a. m. 12:20, 3:15, 6:05, 8:45.
RKO-Boston—
"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 7, 9:35.
Scollay—
"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:50. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.
South Station Theater—
"Defense of Moscow." "Information Please." "The Gallup Poll." "Sports of Ten of America's Most Popular Beach Resorts," "Roy Rogers Gives a Party at His Cowboy Tack Room," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—
"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:25, 4:55, 8:30.
Telepix—
"Information Please," "Dutch West Indies," "Richard Himber and Orchestra," "Oldtime Movie Stars," "Amos and Andy," sports, cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—
"The Corpse Vanishes," Bela Lugosi. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:25. "Tower of London," Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:20.
Uptown—
"Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.
Washington Street Olympia—
"Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Male Animal," Olivia de Havilland and Henry Fonda. "Wild Bill Hickok," Constance Bennett. 1:45, 5.
Allston: "Dumbo." "Algiers," Charles Boyer and Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Devil Pays Off," Margaret Tallichet. 2 Evenings continuous from 6:45.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Submarine D-1," Pat O'Brien and George Brent. "Batchelor Mother," Ginger Rogers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris. 1:50, 5. "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:21, 9:31.
BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris. 2, 5, 8:05. "Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Valley of the Sun," Lucille Ball. 2, 5, 8.
Cleveland Circle: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Sleepy Time Gal," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 1:45, 5.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. "The Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 2 and 8.
University: "The Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 2:50, 6:10, 9:35. "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Lon Chaney. "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Adventures of Martin Eden," Glenn Ford and Claire Trevor. "Road to Happiness," John Boles. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis.
Codman: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Wild Bill Hickok," Bruce Cabot. 1:45, 7:45.
EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT — Capitol: "Paris Calling," Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 3:37, 9:20. "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 2, 7:43.
Park: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce. 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. "What's Cookin'," with the Andrews Sisters. 1:50, 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Paramount: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3:07, 9:22. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 1:33, 5:38.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Gentleman After Dark," Miriam Hopkins. "Born to Sing," Virginia Weidler. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn. 3, 8:45. "March of Time," 2:35, 9:30.
MALDEN—Granada: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 6:15, 9:34. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 1:35, 5:04, 8:13.
Maplewood: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45, 7:30.
Strand: "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 3:30, 9:30. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. 1:55, 7:50.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:33, 9:38. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero and Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:50.
MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Gentleman After Dark," Cesar Romero, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.
NEEDHAM—Needham: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "North to the Klondike," Brodwick Crawford. 2 and 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Yank on the Burma Road." Laraine Day. 1:30, 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "The Vanishing Virginian." Frank Morgan. 2, Evenings continuous from 6:30.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. "Blue, White and Perfect," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," Bruce Cabot and Constance Bennett. 2 and 8.
REVERE — Revere: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy and Miriam Hopkins. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "Pacific Blackout," Preston Foster. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Perfect Snob," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camco: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Canal Zone," Chester Morris and John Hubbard. 2:56, 7:51. "Road to Happiness," John Boles and Mona Barrie. 1:40, 9:36.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.
WAVERLEY—Belmont: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis and George Montgomery. "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:45, 7:45.
Waverley Square: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Cowboy Serenade," Gene Autry. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Ghost of Frankenstein," Ralph Bellamy. "Playmates," Kay Kyser. 2, 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. Special Short Subjects. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. "North to the Klondike," Lon Chaney. 1:45, 7:45.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 4, 9:35. "Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner and Randolph Scott. 2:14, 7:08.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.
Shubert—
"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmar. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (Last week).
Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"Personal Island," comedy by Pauline Williams. Starring Fay Wray. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Down Argentine Way." Betty Grable and Don Ameche. 3:05, 6:35, 9:55. "Hell Below," Robert Montgomery. 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.
Exeter—
"The Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 1:55, 5, 8:10. "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Fenway—
"My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 11:30 a. m., 3:05, 4:40, 7:30, 10:05. "Pisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 12:50, 3:25, 6:05, 8:50.
Fine Arts—
Chaplin's "Cavalcade of Laughs," 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40. Walt Disney's "Pluto's Playmate," 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9.
Keith Memorial—
"March of Time," 10 a. m., 1:25, 5, 8:35. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer, 10:20 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9. "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings, 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.
Kenmore—
"Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 3, 6:30, 10. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.
Majestic—
"Guerrilla Brigade." 12:38, 2:30, 4:22, 6:14, 8:30. (8:30 show for the benefit of the Russian War Relief.)
Metropolitan—
"Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard and John Wayne. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10.
Modern—
"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 10:45 a. m., 3:25, 6:05, 9:50. "The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9 a. m., 12:40, 4:20, 8.
Orpheum—
"Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 9:25 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7:10, 10:20. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:55.
Paramount—
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RKO-Boston—
"The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:15, 7:50, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 7, 9:35.
Scollay—
"The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:50. "Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:10.
South Station Theater—
"Defense of Moscow." "Information Please." "The Gallup Poll." "Sports of Ten of America's Most Popular Beach Resorts," "Roy Rogers Gives a Party at His Cowboy Tack Room," latest newsreels and other shorts.
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Adele and the Doll's House

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a little girl named Adele whose father and mother tried to give her everything she wanted, and she wanted a great deal and had only to wish for a thing, and, if it were possible, she had it. One day she saw a most beautiful doll's house and immediately asked for one exactly like it. In due course of time, the doll's house arrived and was set up in her room.

It was the most beautiful doll's house you can imagine. Each of the rooms was large. The windows would open and shut; there were curtains at them and little shades which could be drawn. The doors opened with little glass handles; there were real stairs, and tiny sets of china for the dining room, and a real ice-box and electric stove in the kitchen and vacuum cleaners and dishmops and a washing machine.

The living room was charmingly furnished. The books on the shelves had real pictures and stories on their tiny pages, a half-finished piece of embroidery stood in its frame by one window with a workbox and scissors beside it. The bedroom had a great bed with velvet curtains and lamps that might be lighted from a wall button. The dressing table was beautiful with little drawers that opened and shut and a mirror with golden Cupids holding it.

Perhaps the most beautiful part of it was the garden which surrounded it. There was a wall about this garden and you could only see it through the windows of the doll's house. Then its flowers and paths and statues all seemed standing in moonlight.

Although the little girl had had so many presents that she was rather spoiled, she was excited by this one, I can tell you. The morning that it arrived she happened to be wearing a ring her father had just bought for her.

A Moonstone Ring

"The moonstone in it was such a beautiful blue that I had to get it for my darling," he told her. "See, it seems to be shining and glowing like a real little moon. The setting looks very old, but the jeweler from whom I bought it only knew that a queer-looking old man had brought it in."

As the little girl stood admiring her doll house and twisting her new ring idly about on her finger she thought—

"Oh, I wish I were little enough to live in my doll's house!"

The thought had no sooner crossed her mind than without any noticeable feeling at all she found herself in the tiny front hall, exactly the right size. She ran about delightedly, sitting in all the chairs, opening the books, lying down on the bed, turning on the vacuum cleaner, running out into the garden, filling the washstand with hot water from the bright little tap, when she heard her mother's voice asking:

"Where is Adele? She's going out for lunch with me."

Then she heard her governess exclaim,

"Why, Madam, she is not here! I thought she was in your room."

Such a searching and calling as began! Adele ran to the edge of the table on which the doll's house stood and called and waved but for a long while she couldn't attract anyone's attention. At last, however, Belle, the maid, saw her.

"Look, mum!" she gasped, her eyes almost starting out of her head. "If I don't believe that little creature must be Miss Adele herself, mum!"

Sure enough it was! If there had been excitement before, it was twice as great now. Adele's father was telephoned to and came home as fast as his chauffeur could drive, waving policemen aside like leaves before an autumn gale. It was he who finally remembered the ring.

"Perhaps it's a wishing ring," he said. "Turn it again, darling, turn it, treasure, and wish that you were your regular size again!"

Adele, who was tired of being little, turned and turned the ring and wished and wished but nothing happened.

"It looks different, papa," she said in a tiny voice which he could only just hear. "The stone is all dull and gray now like a horrid pebble."

"I wish I had never given it to you!" her father cried.

A Midget Lunch

Adele drew it off her tiny finger and dropped it into one of the little drawers of her dressing table.

"I'm getting hungry," she said.

"You poor precious!" wept her mother. "Belle, take the tray over there on the sewing table and bring Miss Adele her lunch at once."

It was sometime before the cook and waitress learned to send up attractive trays. When a helping could be no larger than a grain of corn or a sunflower seed, it isn't easy to serve meat and vegetables, buttered toast and marmalade pudding. But in time they got the hang of it. Her tiny pitcher held less than three drops of cream for her breakfast food, her sugar bowl must have contained only thirty or forty grains of sugar, and everything was in proportion, but in time they managed to send Miss Adele very attractive meals with even some tiny flowers in a tiny vase to make them prettier.

Soon it became clear that none of her playmates could play with her any more. They stared at her with such astonishment and were either too rough or too overawed to be suitable to such a mite of a friend. Adele's father and mother did not wish her to grow up in ignorance so they had her lesson books copied into books no larger than stamps and had pads and pencils made that she could use, and her governess, sitting very near the parlor of the doll's house, gave her her lessons and looked over her written work with a microscope.

Once a week the butler and the chauffeur carried the doll's house down into the music room. Adele's parents had had a small piano made for her and her music teacher listened to her play her lesson on it and then showed her any mistakes, playing on the big piano very softly.

One night Adele woke up to hear something large moving about her room. She could hear it sniffing and crunching at her tray which she had carelessly left on the table by her fireplace that evening. Then she heard it approaching her bed. There was silence for a moment, and then two paws appeared over the edge and a huge face with whiskers and long teeth and round black eyes which she could see dimly from the light in the hall. She screamed and screamed but her governess did not hear her. The great creature, however, turned and fled away. It was only a mouse, but, then, she was smaller still.

Adele grew lonely for something alive which was her own size, and at last they brought her a cricket with a golden collar and chain. It was about the size of a dog to Adele and very fond of sitting by her fire.

After a few weeks it would even come when she called, "Come, Cric, Cric, come, Cric!"

So a year went by! An interesting but a lonely year. The tiny girl had a good deal of time to think.

"You've always been too good to me," she surprised her father by saying one evening. "I've done nothing to deserve it."

One day after she had lived in the doll's house for a year she happened to be sitting at her dressing table and found the ring she had thrown into the drawer. The lovely shining blue light had come back to the stone. Adele put it on her finger.

"Do you know," she said to the ring, aloud, "you look the way you did that day, a year ago, when father gave you to me. Beautiful and really like a wishing ring. Perhaps you lose your light after a wish and it takes you a year to get it back again. Anyway, I'm going to wish on you again, and if my wish does come true I won't wish for anything more from anyone for years and years and years."

So she turned the ring and wished that she might be her regular size again and she was. And Belle came in and cried, "Bless us, here's Miss Adele herself!" and her mother ran in and they telephoned to her father and he came home as fast as his chauffeur could drive, scattering policemen before him like leaves in autumn, and everyone cried and was very happy, and Adele sent the doll's house to the museum where everyone could enjoy it and she wouldn't have to see it, and Cric was set free and went to live in the ashes of her fireplace (he would still come—usually—when she called him, if she used her tiniest voice) and Adele went back to school and loved it, and loved playing outdoors again, and was happy all day long. And one thing everyone noticed was that she no longer asked for things. She seemed perfectly satisfied with what she had.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Adele could hear it sniffing and crunching at her tray—A drawing by Maurice Day.

Teddy Tim Sees the World

Teddy Tim wanted to build a tree house. He wanted to play he lived way up high in a tree, just as birds and squirrels do. He wanted to rock in the wind and see the big wide world below him. But he did not know how to build a tree house. So he went to ask Mrs. Squirrel about it.

He said: "How do you do, Mrs. Squirrel? Will you please show me how to build a tree house?"

Mrs. Squirrel took a big nut out of her mouth before she answered.

"The best tree house," she said, "is made of leaves. See? I get all the leaves I can find and put them together like this. When I have a big heap and a round hole for a door, I get inside. Leaves make a warm, snuggly place to sleep when cold winds blow."

"That is a very nice house," said Teddy Tim. "A leaf house is the best thing for a squirrel. But it is not strong enough for a boy."

So he went to see Mrs. Oriole.

Mrs. Oriole's Way

"How do you do, Mrs. Oriole?" he said. "Will you please show me how to build a tree house?"

Mrs. Oriole straightened her feathers with her bill before she answered.

"The best tree house," she said, "is a big, baggy nest. See? I get bits of string and grasses together like this. Then I weave a deep, deep bag and hang it on a branch. It is just like a cradle. It rocks when the wind blows."

"That is a very nice house," said Teddy Tim. "A nest is the best house for a bird. But it is not strong enough for a boy."

So he went to see Mrs. Honey Bee.

"How do you do, Mrs. Honey Bee?" he said. "Will you please show me how to build a tree house?"

Pantries for Honey

Mrs. Honey Bee stopped to buzz a little before she answered.

"A hollow tree makes a good beehive," she said. "See? My workers make me little tight rooms out of wax. I like lots and lots of pantries filled with honey . . ."

"That is a very nice house," said Teddy Tim. "A beehive is the best house for a bee. But it is not big enough for a boy."

Just then Daddy called to Teddy Tim.

"What are you doing up in that tree?" he asked.

"I am trying to find out how to make a tree house," answered Teddy Tim.

"I will show you," said Daddy.

Teddy Tim scrambled down the tree in a hurry. He helped Daddy saw some long boards. They put the boards in the tree and hammered them together. Before the day was over they had made a tree house. It was all of wood. It was big and strong.

Teddy Tim liked it better than any tree house he had ever seen. He climbed up into it. He climbed on a long rope ladder.

The squirrel gave him nuts. The bee gave him honey. The oriole let him watch her eggs hatch. He rocked in the wind. He saw the big wide world below him. He was very happy.

Gray Squirrel Plans a Treat

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

In the top of a tall tree, deep in the forest, a pair of gray squirrels had a snug nest made of sticks and leaves. They were an attractive pair, with their sleek coats of soft gray fur, and their long fluffy tails that waved gracefully when they ran.

This spring there were four young squirrels in the nest. They were such lively little fellows that their mother had a hard time to keep them out of mischief. But she was patient, and little by little she taught them the things that all young squirrels must know.

She told them of foxes and hawks and other fierce hunting creatures that they must shun. She told them of trails through the woods, of hiding places among the leafy branches. She explained how nests were built, and how, in winter, shelters must be found in hollow trees.

All these things she told the little squirrels. But there was still another lesson for them to learn. And this the mother squirrel taught them in her own way.

Juicy Strawberries

One day, returning from the forest, she brought some small red berries in her mouth and laid them on the floor of the nest.

"Children," she said, "I have brought you some wild strawberries to eat. They are juicy and sweet. I want each of you to taste them."

The little gray squirrels had never eaten food like this. Always before, their mother had fed them milk. But they nibbled obediently at the red berries.

"I don't like them as well as milk," said one.

"Neither do I," said another.

"You will soon learn to like them," their mother said. "You are too big now to have milk for food, and you must eat berries, seeds, insects and grubs, and things that older squirrels eat.

"In the fall there will be nuts, which are the best food of all. You will learn to bury them in holes that you dig in the ground, so that you can get them when winter comes and there is no other food to eat." Just then the father squirrel came into the nest.

Father Squirrel's Find

"I have been in the forest eating good food," he said. "Wild strawberries are ripe on the hillside, not far from our tree."

He lifted his front paws and sat upright. "If only our children had learned to eat solid food," he said, "we would all go out to the berry patch tomorrow and have a feast."

"Oh," cried one of the little squirrels excitedly, "we have learned, Father! We have just been eating wild strawberries."

The mother squirrel looked at their eager young faces for a moment. "I believe," she said, "that you are ready now to climb down the tree. Tomorrow we will all go into the forest together."

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next, for a story of a toad.)

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

Gray Squirrel feasts in a berry patch.

We Saw a Porcupine

When we were driving through the woods one day,
We saw a porcupine back down a tree.
It took him ever so long to come down.
Dad says porcupines are rare to see.
He looked like a great big ball of gray yarn
Full of knitting needles, large and small.
With such a load no wonder he was slow:
I don't see how he ever moved at all.

LEDA P. GREINER

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The Home Forum

A Word for Michigan

I FELL TO THINKING, the other day, of what assets poets have been to those localities they have made famous in poem and song; of how, in particular, Scotland and New England had acquired interest and glamor for the traveler because Scott and Burns, in one case, because Emerson, Whittier, and Longfellow in the other, had lent their eyes to the rest of us. If some of these worthies had only been born and bred in Michigan, I said to myself, they would have made its shores and its thousand inland lakes, its streams and forests, as familiar to the world as the banks and braes of Bonnie Doon or the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England.

* * *

I then began enumerating the particular places and scenes I wish they could have immortalized. If Longfellow, for instance, had known the Michigan village where I spent my summers as a child, I am sure that he would have felt the clean charm of the sawmill and made it as vivid to the world as he did the village smithy "under a spreading chestnut tree." We children used "to pause to look in at the open door," just as did the children in the poem; we, too, liked to see the flaming forge and hear the bellows roar. The poet would have found exactly the right word for the rhythmic sound of the saws and for the smell of the newly-cut timber. He had made *The Old Clock on the Stairs* tick out the refrain:

"Never, Forever,
Forever, Never,"

so I feel sure that he would have found fitting words for the song of the saws.

If the forests were falling too rapidly under the persistent cutting, we children did not suspect it. There seemed no end to the trees, with the woods so thick about us. Every summer, when our elders bore us away from the burning prairie state where we lived to the northern end of Michigan's lower peninsula, we looked forward to the first sight of the dunes and the great walls of forests that used to darken the train, almost as much as we did to the first breath of the cool pine-laden air.

* * *

We established a closer intimacy with the woods, when we discovered the miles of Indian trails. Never were there such enchanting walks. Pine needles carpeted the paths that twisted and turned like the meanderings of a brook. Endless diversity awaited the rambler. A sudden rise in the ground would bring one up on the crown of a sandy hillock from which one caught a glorious view of The Lake—as blue as if all the indigo in the world had been absorbed in its waters. ("The Lake" always meant Lake Michigan. Lesser bodies of water were designated by name.)

At one point, the trail led to a swamp. Fearsome legends hung about its boggy depths, but to these no lover of Michigan's flora paid heed. We children picked our way from one grassy tussock to another, happy in discovering the delicate arethusa and other orchids, and the wide expanse of lady slippers. We innocently supposed that these and the pitcher plants would never grow less!

If one followed the trails too long, refreshment could be found in frequent springs of icy-cold, crystal-clear water bubbling up through emerald moss. Years later, when I revisited Michigan, I feared that the trails and the springs would have vanished with the expansion of the summer colonies; but there they were awaiting me, not appreciably less, and with the same floral carpet of wintergreen, twin-flowers, and the delicate green-white bell-like blossoms of some lone stalk of the clintonia borealis. If Emerson had only known my trails as he knew the walks about Concord, what riches would be ours!

* * *

The dunes that skirted the lake for miles, nodding with delicate hairbells, deserved a poet all their own. To lie on the clean, white sand, to enjoy the odor of mingled lake breeze and sun on pine trees, to be dimly conscious of the sound of the wind rustling the leaves of the wild grape, was to experience something close to bliss. Keats, who once stood "tiptoe upon a little hill," would have known exactly what to say about the dunes. I think, too, he would have liked the wonderful clarity of the air, so free from fog that the town across the bay seemed five furlongs away rather than five miles.

We children used to spend hours on the pebbly beaches, looking for certain mottled stones which the village lapidary would polish for us, bringing out the spots. Years later, I found that our pebbles were a species of coral, sure proof that once the ocean had flowed over what was now this state.

* * *

We made occasional pilgrimages to other places not too far away: to the magnificent island of Mackinac; to the one where a Mormon leader had tried to make himself a king—that was Beaver. Perhaps, though, the excursion that repaid us best was the one we took in a small boat through Crooked River. If only Tennyson had known this river, teeming with wild life and a wealth of wild flowers! For Tennyson understood brooks.

I can still hear in fancy the laboring engine on the small boat, can recall the cardinal flowers, and the wealth of orchids on the banks which pressed so close that to be confined in the boat was sheer torment even to an amateur botanist. The lone little excursion boat must have been all that ever broke the solitude in those early days, to judge by the flurry of the myriad birds we disturbed in our passage. The bank swallows were in a frenzy of fright as we chugged by; the muskrats and beavers were quick to submerge. Poems have been written about almost every river in the world—what would the Danube be without its song!—But never a word, so far as I know, has ever been written about this wild and beautiful stream in northern Michigan.

* * *

Sometimes we visited the lighthouse that guarded Little Traverse Bay. It was kept by a woman. She could tell us endless stories of the Great Lakes, of shipwrecks, of gallant rescues, and of days when the wolves howled through the Michigan forests. She left it to others to tell us that she had received her appointment as keeper of the light because, when her husband went down trying to rescue a ship, she had kept the beacon burning throughout the storm, in a total forgetfulness of self that the Government had been glad to reward. The author of the *Wreck of the Hesperus* could have filled his notebook with her tales.

We liked to row about the lighthouse and marvel at the declivity under the water that made it possible to touch with one's hand the sandy bottom on one side of the boat; while, on the other side, the blue-black water was deep enough to float a great steamer.

Steamships were constantly passing in and out of our harbor; but the village had its favorite and, when the summer season ended, and the *Manitou* made ready to leave, every bell and whistle in the town tolled and shrieked its farewell. As the vessel steamed around the point of land where the lighthouse stood, toward the open lake, on its homeward trek, its whistle politely responded in deep-toned toots.

Over a decade has passed since I last revisited Michigan. Since I see it through the rosy haze of memory, perhaps I overestimate its enchantment. Of course, I do not think so. I am even willing to leave the question to a jury to decide—with the sole stipulation that every man on the panel must be a poet.

OCTAVIA ROBERTS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

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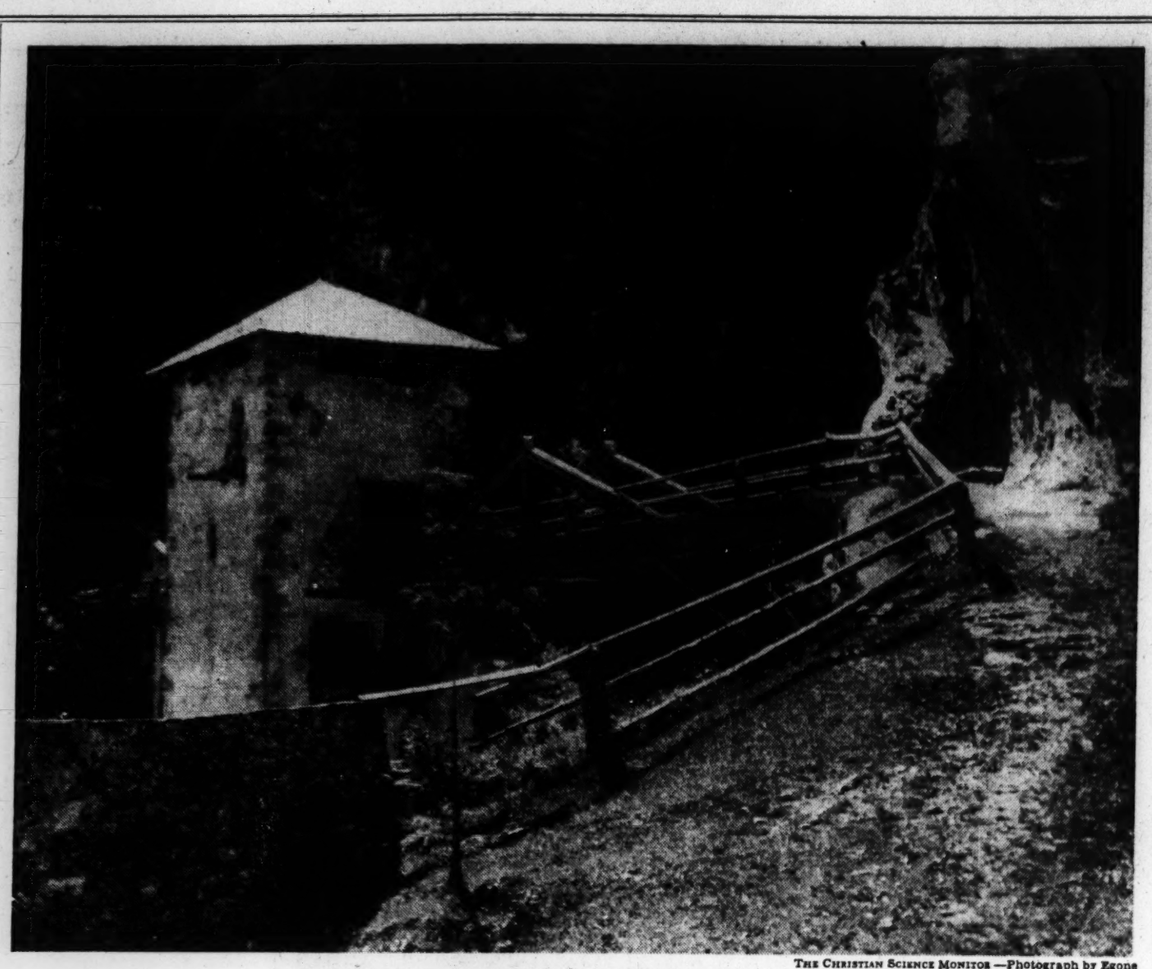

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —Photograph by Egone

THE OLD TIEF FINSTERMUENZ BRIDGE BETWEEN SWITZERLAND AND THE TYROL

THIS PHOTOGRAPH was made by the eminent camera artist, Egone, who has recently come to live in the United States. In the print, we may see the charming little bridge which connects the Austrian Tyrol and Switzerland, spanning the Inn River close to its source.

The Mountaineer

High on the mountains
The heavens seem bluer,
And all sounds echo
From far away.
Sorrow is hidden
Below in the valley.
The mountaineer walks
Face to face with the day.

Far off comes the sound
Of bells from church towers,
Small and unreal
The villages lie.
His comrades are shadows
Which march through the mountains
He shares with the birds
The immediate sky.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Keeping to the True Path

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO FRIENDS set out one summer afternoon through an unknown section of a city to visit a point of interest. A slip of paper had been given them on which was drawn a map of the route they were to follow. They walked along happily and for a time watched their map carefully; but, as their route seemed to lie straight ahead for some distance, they let past experiences and present problems fill their thoughts, and the map was forgotten. A little later, however, they found themselves laboriously climbing a steep hill, and the day seemed unpleasantly warm. Continuing to the top of the hill, they stopped to consult their map, and much to their dismay found that they had come much farther on the street than was necessary. Retracing their steps, they discovered that the street into which they should have turned was at the foot of the hill up which they had toiled with such difficulty.

What had happened to the two friends who had set out so joyously, confident that they could follow the path marked out for them? They had forgotten to watch their map. Personal sense had intervened. The mists of self had arisen and had turned them from their course; they had mistaken the way and experienced hard going. The object lesson of the afternoon served to point out afresh to the two friends, who were students of Christian Science, the necessity of cultivating constant watchfulness and unselfed love and of avoiding mere personal reminiscences, if one would avoid the by-paths which add mistakes that need never be made, and unnecessary delays to our travel.

Through Christian Science humanity has been given a map which, if followed faithfully, will lead to the kingdom of heaven, the consciousness of harmony. "Jesus mapped out the path for others," writes the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, on page 38 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Students of Christian Science hold Christ Jesus in sacred reverence as the Way-shower for all mankind, and they zealously study his teachings and strive to emulate his life and works, as recorded in the New Testament. Following the way of holiness which he established for all time, one is spared many unhappy experiences. That he pointed the true way, a way which happifies human experience, is being proved by students of Christian Science the world over. Daily we should rejoice that we have been given the direction which leads each pilgrim to the realization of his God-given dominion over the claims of the flesh.

Does one find himself wearily climbing a way that is steep and toilsome? Perhaps he has forgotten to consult the directions and is pursuing the path of selfish thinking. Christian Science reveals the divine Principle on which were based the teaching and works of Christ Jesus, and the rules which motivated his words and actions. Students of this Science consequently find it much easier to keep to the true path as they study more earnestly the admonitions given in their textbook. One such rule states (*ibid.*, p. 568), "Self-abnegation, by which we lay down all for Truth, or Christ, in our warfare against error, is a rule in Christian Science."

Error would enter our thinking subtly through some form of selfishness. Constant alertness is needed that we may detect and instantly dismiss self-pity, self-love, self-condemnation, and other forms of selfish thinking. The false sense of self is the material, untrue concept of man, not the true image and likeness of God, dwelling eternally in the radiant light of complete satisfaction and harmony. In proportion as we lay down the unreal concept of man as living in or of matter, we rise to the true consciousness of Life as Love; and thus we are enabled to follow the path of unselfed love that our Master mapped out for us.

Many opportunities to give unselfishly to the world's needs are open to all true followers of the Christ today. Not only material things must be given; there is a far greater need for sharing the things of Spirit. Following faithfully in the way mapped out by Jesus, who frequently went apart to pray, involves constantly praying for the spiritual vision which Elisha possessed when he said to his frightened servant (II Kings 6:16), "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them."

Dwelling prayerfully each day on the mighty actuality of God's power and presence, we come to behold the reward of our faithfulness in the final destruction of everything that opposes itself to the omnipotence of God, good. Let us recall the parable of the good Samaritan, an object lesson, vital and applicable today, which commends to us that loving-kindness which does not remain on its own side of the road in self-complacent security and comfort. Mortal sense would have us close our eyes to our part in the struggle between Truth and error which is gripping the world today, wrap our garment of selfish ease in matter about us, and turn from the true path of loving service.

Jesus pointed the way for us, and it is the way of unselfishness and loving-kindness. This, understood and demonstrated, will dissolve the selfishness of which Mrs. Eddy speaks where she says (Science and Health, p. 61), "Every valley of sin must be exalted, and every mountain of selfishness be brought low, that the highway of our God may be prepared in Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

SIGUIENDO EL CAMINO VERDADERO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

DOS AMIGOS salieron, un día de verano, por una parte desconocida de la ciudad, para visitar cierto lugar interesante que aun no habían visto. En un pedazo de papel alguien les había hecho unos apuntes del camino que habían de tomar, con un mapa. Guiados por estos apuntes, iban alegremente por su camino, consultando su mapa cuidadosamente durante algún tiempo; mas cuando el camino parecía extenderse delante de ellos sin variación por cierta distancia, dejaron que las experiencias pasadas y los problemas presentes llenasen sus pensamientos y se olvidaron del mapa. Pero un poco más tarde, tuvieron que subir una cuesta muy empinada, y hacía mucho calor. Continuando hasta la cima de la colina, se pararon por fin para consultar su mapa, y con gran disgusto se dieron cuenta de que habían ido mucho más lejos por esa calle de lo que era necesario. Volviendo atrás en el camino ya andado, descubrieron que la calle que debieron haber tomado estaba al pie de la colina que habían subido con tanta dificultad.

¿Qué había pasado a los dos amigos que empezaron su excursión tan alegremente, y con la confianza de poder encontrar el camino, trazado en el mapa que llevaban? Habían olvidado de consultar su mapa. Intereses personales habían intervenido. Las nieblas del yo se habían levantado y les habían hecho desviarse de su curso; así pasó que perdieron su camino y experimentaron grandes dificultades. Las lecciones que aprendieron aquella tarde sirvieron para demostrar de nuevo a los dos amigos, que eran discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana, lo importante que es ejercer vigilancia constante y amor abnegado, dejando a un lado las reminiscencias meramente personales, si uno quiere evitar las sendas equivocadas, que añaden errores que no debieran cometerse y que causan retrasos innecesarios en nuestra jornada.

Por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana, el género humano ha recibido un mapa, el cual—si se observa fielmente—guiará al reino de los cielos, la conciencia de la armonía. "Jesús delineó el camino para otros," escribe la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana Mary Baker Eddy en la página 38 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS). Los estudiantes de la Ciencia Cristiana tributan sagrada reverencia a Cristo Jesús por ser éste el guía para toda la humanidad, estudian sus enseñanzas con todo afán y tratan de imitarle en su vida y sus obras, tales como éstas se describen en el Nuevo Testamento. Siguiendo el camino de la santidad que él nos enseñó para siempre, nos ahorramos muchas experiencias desagradables. Los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana en el mundo entero prueban que él nos enseñó el camino verdadero, el camino que hace la existencia humana más feliz. Debiéramos alegrarnos todos los días de que hemos recibido las direcciones que encaminan a todo peregrino a la realización del dominio que Dios nos confiere sobre las pretensiones de la carne.

¿Hay alguien que se encuentre subiendo una cuesta empinada y fatigosa? Tal vez se haya olvidado de consultar las direcciones que ha recibido, y sigue por el camino del pensamiento egoísta. La Ciencia Cristiana revela el Principio divino, en el cual se basan las enseñanzas y obras de Cristo Jesús y las reglas que motivaban sus palabras y sus actos. Por consiguiente, los discípulos de la Ciencia Cristiana encuentran que es más fácil seguir el camino correcto a medida que estudien los preceptos dados en su libro de texto. Un precepto de esta clase declara (ibid., pág. 568): "La renuncia propia, por la cual dejamos todo por la Verdad o el Cristo en nuestra guerra contra el error, es una regla en la Ciencia Cristiana."

El error quisiera entrar en nuestro pensamiento por medio de alguna forma de egoísmo. La vigilancia constante es necesaria para que podamos descubrir y rechazar instantáneamente la compasión propia, el egoísmo, la condenación propia y otras formas de un modo de pensar egoísta. El concepto erróneo del "yo" es el concepto material e ilusorio del hombre, y no la verdadera imagen y semejanza de Dios, que mora eternamente en la luz radiante de satisfacción completa y armonía. A medida que nos depojamos del concepto erróneo del hombre como viviendo en la materia o de la materia, nos elevamos a la conciencia verdadera de la Vida como el Amor; y así somos capaces de seguir el camino de amor abnegado que el Maestro ha delineado para nosotros.

Muchas oportunidades se presentan a todos los verdaderos discípulos del Cristo para contribuir de una manera altruísta a las necesidades del mundo, hoy en día. Y no son sólo las cosas materiales las que hay que dar; mucho más falta hacen las cosas del Espíritu. Siguiendo lealmente los pasos de Jesús, que se apartó con frecuencia para orar, significa orar constantemente por la percepción espiritual que Eliseo poseía, cuando dijo a su criado asustado (II. Reyes, 6:16): "No tengas temor; porque más son los que están con nosotros que los que están con ellos."

Insistiendo en nuestras oraciones diarias en la poderosa actualidad del poder y de la presencia de Dios, llegamos a percibir el galardón merecido por nuestra fidelidad en la destrucción final de todo lo que se opone a la omnipotencia de Dios, el bien. Recordemos la parábola del buen Samaritano, una lección que aun es de vital importancia y aplicable en nuestros días, y que nos recomienda aquella bondad que no se queda en su propio lado del camino, complaciéndose en su propia seguridad y comodidad. El sentido mortal quisiera ofuscar nuestra vista para que no percibamos la parte que nos corresponde a nosotros en la lucha entre la Verdad y el error que está sacudiendo al mundo actualmente, y, envolviéndonos así en el manto de comodidad egoísta en la materia, nos separamos del camino verdadero que es el de dar servicio humilde.

Jesús nos enseñó el camino, y es el camino de altruísmo y de bondad. El comprender y demostrar lo que esto significa, disolverá el egoísmo del cual la señora Eddy habla cuando dice (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 61): "Todo valle de pecado tiene que ser exaltado y toda montaña de egoísmo tiene que derribarse, para que el camino real de nuestro Dios pueda prepararse en la Ciencia."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

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All These Things Are the Adventure That Is Mexico

MEXICO, EVEN TO one whose feet have trodden the earth of many lands, is an adventure. . . . You cross a bridge, or walk through a gate in a metal fence. The ground under your feet is the same dry, sun-baked earth; the hills in the distance the same puckered brown barrows of semi-desert. The wind frisks freely back and forth, and as dust settles at one side or the other of an imaginary line, it is United States or Mexican soil. So much for the artificialities of geographical boundaries.

But the spiritual borders: "the latitudes of the mind, the longitudes of the blood," are something else. It is not wholly a matter of language, architecture, dress. There is a different feeling, evasive of definition, but inescapable to the inward sense, about this country that sprawls toward the earth's beltline from the margins of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California. . . .

The "New World" here is old; and in spirit it is a blend, a not yet fully coherent blend: the Old World and the ancient New; . . .

Here are snow-crowned volcano cones and quiet mountain lakes; stupendous gorges and cañons; bewildering forests; gardens of tropical fruits; vast deserts; palm-feathered, gracefully curving beaches; vistas of time-mellowed cathedral towers through massive arches; the deep, tenacious throb of life in plaza and patio and market-place; . . . and music in the streets by night.

The Capital, with its cosmopolitan modernity, is one Mexico; the dusty, cactus-fenced adobe villages around their plaza squares, another. The provincial cities, stately with age and steeped in history; the hulking ruined temples of older cultures: they, too, are Mexico. The plateau with its miles of bristling maguey; the enchanted lake country of Michoacán; the west country of strolling singers, old pirate ports, and thatched fishing villages; the soft tropical Gulf coast; mountain-seamed Oaxaca; dreamy Tehuantepec of the flower-filled painted bowls, embroidered tunics, and bronze-statue women: these are more Mexicos. And Yucatán, even more detached, whose people say in mild rebuke: "We are not Mexicans, we are Yucatecos"—strangest, perhaps, and most fascinating of all—From "Pattern of Mexico," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Cultivation

The heart must always keep
Alight, apart,
A place for sowing seeds
When fine thoughts start.

The heart must always keep
Familiar, known;
A place for reaping fruits
When thoughts are grown.

MARY E. ADAMS

Intimate Message: Washington

The Tempo of the War Increases ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

There is more than meets the eye in much of the military news which recently has been visible in the headlines.

Too many straws are blowing in the same direction to fail to give some clues to the way events are moving—and moving pretty rapidly. Too many authoritative people are saying the same thing, with different words and with different emphasis, not to suggest a special significance to the pattern of their remarks. Too many developments are springing from the same cause not to prompt correspondents to look around to see what's up.

Let us look at the events themselves before attempting to look into their meaning:

1. On different days last week Col. Ernest R. Dupuy of Army Public Relations and one of the most trusted spokesmen of War Department policy; Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship in a confidential talk to radio and press, and Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, all warned of the problems and dangers of an air attack on American cities.

2. On the week end, Prime Minister Churchill declared that Britain has "ample weapons" to "play rough" with the enemy and assured his audience that the United Nations have sighted the ridge beyond which the road leads down hill to victory.

Preparation Against Invasion

3. Earlier, the War Department disclosed that it is completing extensive measures of protection against an attempted Axis invasion of continental United States.

4. Last week, the War Production Board took one of its most significant actions since America's entry into the war. It substantially curbed the construction of new plant facilities in order to increase substantially the immediate productions of ships, planes, and munitions.

5. Donald Nelson, WPB Chairman, later said: "It will do no good to turn out a flood of munitions a year from now if we don't have equipment for emergencies this year."

6. At his press conference on May 15, President Roosevelt dropped the word that more American troops are constantly getting in action on more fronts and reported that lend-lease supplies are reaching our Allies at the rate of $8,000,000,000 a year, or twice the volume of five months ago.

These events are of a piece. Their significance lies in what they do not mention rather than in what they declare. Taken together, they are like a floating iceberg, the visible part of which is its smallest portion.

Surely Colonel Dupuy and Mr. Price and Secretary Stimson and Prime Minister Churchill are all using words which add up to one conclusion, and that conclusion is: That the tempo of the war is quickening fast, very fast; that a crescendo offensive by the enemy has got to be expected momentarily; that decisive action—which though it may not end the war this year may assure winning it—is now within the grasp of the Allies.

Last week's decision of the War Production Board to put absolute maximum production now ahead of preparing for greater production later is clearly premised upon this conclusion.

This decision gives added meaning to Mr. Churchill's declaration in London.

It means that American industry already is turning out weapons at a sufficient rate to enable the Allies to undertake a major effort against the enemy this year instead of next year, though the President and Prime Minister themselves thought it impossible a few months ago.

It suggests that the United Nations have decided to assume the calculated risk of meeting offense with offense in 1942 instead of meeting it with defense, as first planned.

Important Shift in Strategy

It indicates that the highest military authorities are agreed that outcome of the war can, and probably will, be determined in 1942. This does not mean that the fighting will be over, that the Axis will be crushed, that an Allied victory will be attained. Rather, it means, as in chess, that the move which guarantees victory, the move beyond which the ultimate result is a certain consummation, is often made far ahead of the final play.

That is the move which the United Nations are preparing. That is the move to which all these events contribute meaning and substance. Colonel Dupuy and Mr. Price and Secretary Stimson and the War Department warn against air attack and invasion, because they know the Axis won't see this move brought to reality without attempting to strike directly at America. These warnings are not bad news; they are good news.

The Country Speaks: East

It's All in How You Look at It ..... ***By Robert R. Mullen***

For some 8,000,000 Americans, residents of the East Coast, a new way of life has begun. They are limited to three to six gallons of gasoline a week—or freed from the fetter of having always to think in terms of driving and parking when they go forth to market or movie. It's all in how you look at it.

The "gas" rationing would doubtless have been accepted a little more cheerfully had it been heralded with less confusion. For months now there has been talk of shortages, denials of shortages, talk of rationing, denial that rationing would ever come.

Now it is upon us, and most certainly it means some changes. "Gas" rationing is to be an increasing factor in the economy and welfare, to say nothing of the amusement, of this sizable sector of the American community. Yet, it may not be quite so serious as it first appears. There is good reason for believing that ways will be found to keep really necessary driving awheel, eliminating nearly all merely pleasure driving.

As everyone knows by this time, there is no shortage of oil and gas. The shortage lies in transportation. Thus the shortage is not static. There are tankers, tank cars, trucks, pipe lines, and barges, so anytime the authorities decide that the need for petroleum in the East overweighs the need for such supplies among our expeditionary forces or our allies, it is perfectly possible to divert again tankers, to re-focus rail shipments and otherwise temporarily relieve the shortage.

So what the oil administrators and the rationers are now trying to do is to discover the precise minimum amount of oil products that this Northeast section can get along on without shutting down war production, allowing homes to get cold, or halting that minimum number of automobiles that is required to carry on something approaching normal business.

Therefore, the rationing of the next 30 to 60 days can logically be regarded in the light of a super experiment.

The arithmetical background of the situation is interesting.

The East normally uses 1,500,000 barrels of oil daily. In normal times, 90 per cent of this comes in from the Gulf ports by tanker.

Need for tankers elsewhere, submarine sinkings, and the natural restrictions on tanker movements imposed by the Navy for protective reasons, have now almost completely dried up this flow from tankers. It can be safely assumed that the authorities would like to eliminate such shipments entirely. That is the goal.

To offset this shrinkage, the oil industry, the railroads, and all others concerned have made the most manful efforts. It is estimated that about 600,000 barrels of oil are now daily pouring into the East by tank car. Those close to the situation regard it as a phenomenal accomplishment.

Another 300,000 barrels is now coming through on barges, pipe lines, and trucks. This brings the total to 900,000 barrels—which is just 600,000 short of the demand.

Oddly enough, this 600,000 represents just about the amount of gasoline ordinarily shipped in. It is felt that oil needed for industry cannot be curtailed now. Nor would it be easy to cut deliveries of household fuel oil beyond the point represented by ordinary savings such as reduced temperatures at night, insulation, or the conversion back to coal where possible.

The obvious place to cut is in gasoline. But nobody knows just precisely how much can be cut. It is perfectly obvious that even in recent weeks, when the picture of shortage has been fairly clear to everybody, a great deal of gasoline has still been used to wheel half a mile up to the corner store for a pint of ice cream, or to ferry the kids to the barber shop.

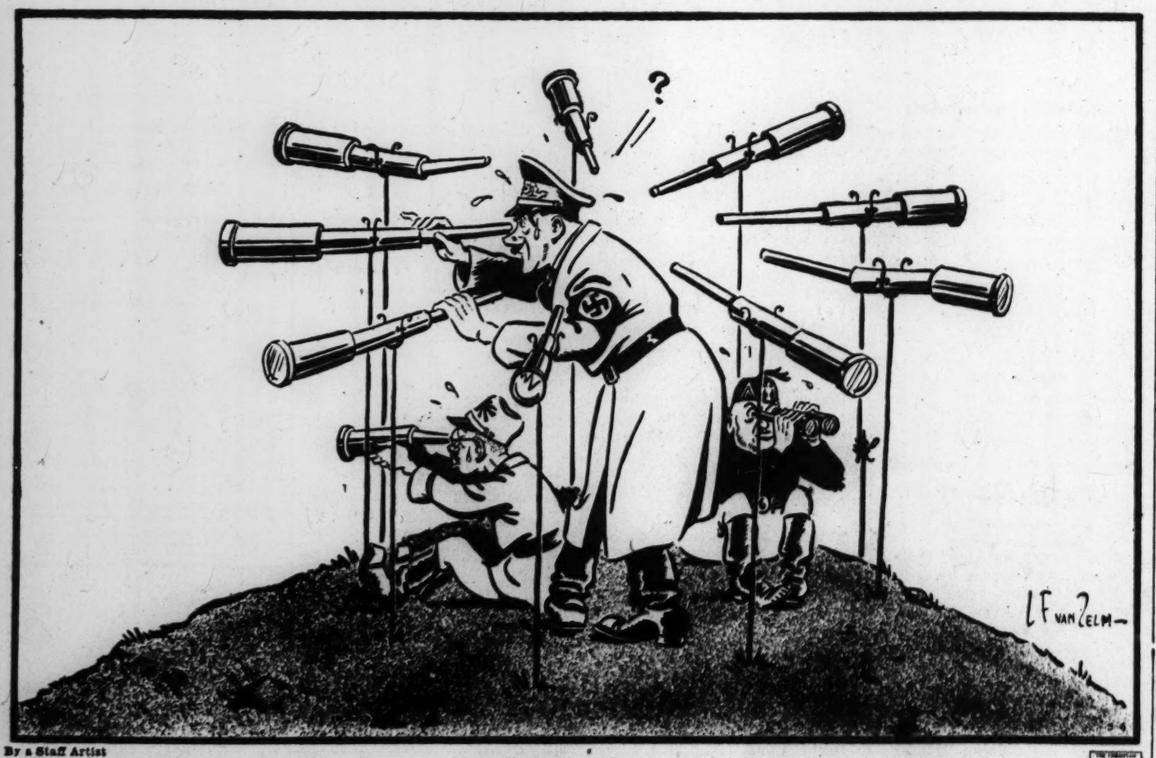
On the other hand, it is patent that use of automobiles has entered into the fabric of present day living to a degree far beyond ordinary convenience.

No one supposes for a moment that street cars, busses, and trains can take care of the commuting traffic without support from private cars. It is a fact, too, that much of the food distribution business is now centered in the big drive-in super markets. A whole complicated network of delivery and service generally is predicated on gasoline.

The nub of the present problem is find how much, exactly how much, can be cut without causing damage.

By July 1 they hope that tank car, pipe line, truck barge shipments will be inched up even a little more, and that consumption will be at a computable minimum. Presumably, at that time—though this point is still kept obscured by Washington—some way will be found to assign a few tankers to bring in the residue deemed necessary to meet these minimum war, industrial, and civilian needs.

Coming weeks may be difficult for many attuned to a motoring age, but when they consider the responsibility that rests upon them for releasing as many sailors as they can from the hazardous job of navigating tankers through the submarine infested waters of our East Coast, they will no doubt accept the rationing for what it is, a relatively minor, but wholly necessary, contribution to the war effort.



By a Staff Artist

News Item: Admiral Stark Wants to See a 2nd, a 3rd and Even a 5th Front Opened Against the Axis

Eyewitnesses, Now Free, Report on Reich and Italy

Distrust of people roused by war on U. S. and resort of leaders to religious dictation.

The German and Italian people have grown bewildered and cynical over the course of the war and over the acts of their leaders.

This is the outstanding conclusion brought from the two Axis countries by correspondents of the Associated Press, who have been interned in Germany and Italy since the entrance of the United States into the war, and have just arrived in Lisbon in an exchange for Axis nationals. The correspondents and other Americans freed by the Axis are scheduled to sail from Lisbon for the United States on Thursday on the Swedish liner Drottningholm.

While the correspondents agree that neither Germany nor Italy is approaching an internal collapse, they nevertheless assert that civilian morale in both countries is definitely going downhill and infer that the time is ripe for the launching of a full-fledged propaganda or psychological offensive by the United Nations.

The writers declare that sooner or later the enervating cynicism and bewilderment that is penetrating to the lowest levels of German and Italian thought will reach into the armed forces and seriously impair the Axis war machine's efficiency.

Louis P. Lochner, head of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, declares that Hitler committed his greatest blunder when he declared war on the United States. He says the German people were totally unprepared for such an act.

Edwin A. Shanke, a member of the Associated Press Berlin staff, expresses the belief that the Nazis alienated millions of Germans by their persecution of religious groups at a time when heavy losses were being incurred on the Eastern Front.

Richard G. Massock, head of the news agency's Rome Bureau, pictures Italy as a virtual prisoner of the Nazis, rife with defeatism and disillusion and ridden with hardship and unrest.

He says thousands of Italians probably would rise up to aid the United Nations if an invading force set foot on Italian territory.

Wide World Radiophoto **Hitler and Mussolini in the Midst of the Europe They Have Created**

Severe Rationing

Louis P. Lochner
Former Chief of Associated Press Berlin Bureau

LISBON, Portugal, May 18—Hitler committed the greatest blunder of his career when he took upon himself the odium of declaring war upon the United States. That is the opinion held by those of us who lived in Germany and believe we understand German psychology.

The Führer completely flabbergasted the German people.

For weeks and months the Nazi slogan in response to unfriendly acts by the United States had been: "We won't let ourselves be provoked."

Even after Japan attacked the United States German friends and acquaintances in every walk of life insisted that Hitler would merely offer a declaration of solidarity with Japan but wouldn't go beyond that.

The rank and file of German people—even those millions who do not approve his policies—thought Der Führer too "smart" even to declare war.

And then on Dec. 11 the astounding, the amazing, the unbelievable thing happened—Hitler declared war. This was like an ice-cold shower to the German people. Their leader was slipping.

Postponed Victory

Although he had promised the "completion of the greatest victory in history during 1941," which every Teuton interpreted to mean a victorious peace after but two years of war, he now told the people to get ready for a prolonged conflict.

Incidentally this conflict to date, according to best estimates available, has meant 2,500,000 casualties for Germany, of which three quarters of a million are fatalities.

Would history repeat itself? That was the question on millions of lips.

The answer by party spellbinders that this was a new type of war didn't seem convincing. The very fact that this is chiefly a mechanical war raised the gravest doubts of German victory in the minds of the common people in the Reich when America's participation was ensured by Hitler's war declaration. For every schoolboy in Germany knows America is tops in mechanics.

Severer Rationing

The declaration of war on the United States brought the sharpest, most sudden upward curve in rationing that the German nation has yet seen—giving the lie to the German Propaganda Ministry's claim that the United States' entry into the war would be too late to affect its course.

There is perhaps no better way to demonstrate the manifest deterioration of the German economic position than to enumerate the more important restrictions we were able to cull from the German press during our internment in Bad Nauheim.

Jan. 7—"Feldküche," a one-dish field kitchen meal, was made obligatory upon all restaurants for Mondays and Thursdays. The people were told it was the healthiest thing imaginable for them.

Jan. 17—Clearance sales were forbidden. The real reason: Dealers no longer had anything to "clear."

Jan. 20—Merchants were warned not to make barter deals. This decree was intended to curb "black market" operations.

Jan. 22—The nightly blackout hours were revised to save electric current.

Jan. 29—Restaurants were ordered to close at 10 p. m. to save current and economize on help.

Jan. 30—the ration of eggs for the month of February was set at two a person. An inventory of potatoes in private homes was ordered with the understanding that those with reserves would not be allowed to purchase more for some time.

Feb. 1—Berlin hotels were advised they could not accept guests for more than three consecutive weeks or rent rooms for office purposes. Some persons had tried to overcome the coal shotrage in their homes by taking warm hotel rooms.

Feb. 17 — Copper coins were withdrawn from circulation and cheap metal tokens substituted.

Feb. 18—The press announced that many more enterprises producing goods for civilian needs would be converted into plants producing solely for war needs. Already some 80 per cent of civilian production had been stopped.

Feb. 21—In Berlin, Breslau and other cities, seats were removed from streetcars to permit the crowding of more people into already over-burdened public vehicles.

Feb. 27—Butter rations were reduced to 62.5 grams (about two ounces) a person each week.

March 14 — Clubs, societies and benevolent institutions were warned not to amass fortunes but to keep their incomes liquid and at the disposal of the country.

April 15—Persons above 70 were told they might obtain a little more than a half pint of milk daily if they gave up their meat allowance of 2.2 pounds monthly.

May 1—Labor Leader Robert Ley told workers that the greatest sacrifices were still ahead.

May 7—A Council for Munitions Production was founded with the expectation of increasing war production further.

Morale Slipping

By Edwin A. Shanke
Former Associated Press Berlin Staff Writer

LISBON, Portugal, May 18—German civilian morale is slipping.

But that doesn't mean that Nazidom is near internal collapse or that revolution is just around the corner.

Such an estimate of Germany today would be pure wishful thinking. For it must be remembered that the Nazis keep the police-ridden country in hand, with a Gestapo agent behind every bush and every neighbor a potential informer.

But it does signify a letdown in the general day-to-day efficiency, a slackening in the German war effort which in the long run will have a telling effect.

The current German drive in the Crimea, in the opinion of observers who have had an opportunity to study the Nazi war machine at close range, is only the prelude to an attempt at an all-out offensive for which Adolf Hitler has been preparing some 300 divisions throughout the winter.

There is strong reason to believe this effort is intended to take the form of a double-pronged drive around both sides of the Black Sea into the oil fields of the Near East.

The size of the German armed forces has been increased tremendously by the winter draft.

To give troops long on active service a much-needed rest and to permit overhauling of equipment, the Germans resorted to a plan during the winter whereby only about one third of the forces available for duty in the East were kept at the front.

Location of Armies

Another third was kept at some distance behind the lines where the men could take life easier and still be available to back up the front in emergency, while the remainder were assigned to winter quarters at home or in Occupied France.

At the height of the Russian campaign last year the Germans used approximately 15 armies—10 infantry armies and five armored.

During the winter, however, Hitler used only holding forces on the Finnish fronts and three armies from Leningrad to the Black Sea, supported by small local tank formations. So far as known in military quarters no mechanized armies were used as such in the defensive winter campaign.

Italy and Japan

By Richard G. Massock
Former Chief of Associated Press Rome Bureau

LISBON, Portugal, May 18—Italy is an Axis ally of questionable value, a hungry land with no love for its war partners.

Italy's war with the United States is clearly unpopular. In fact, Americans who have languished in Italy for five months believe that Mussolini's declaration of war against the United States dealt his home front a stunning blow.

Yet, with Italy propped up by Germany, virtually occupied by about 200,000 Nazis from one end of the peninsula to the other, and with no sign of effective opposition to Fascism, neither an Italian collapse from a food shortage nor an economic breakdown seems imminent.

But the elements are lacking to make Italy an ally of predictable worth to the Axis.

Decline of Duce

Mussolini apparently has become a virtual Gauleiter under Hitler and as the Nazis tighten their hold on the country the Italians' deep-seated antipathy for the Germans grows more intense.

As for the Japanese, there is some admiration for their swift successes but Mussolini himself once characterized them as a barbarian menace to western civilization and some Italians progess shame that Il Duce later told them it was "a privilege" to fight side by side with "heroic Japan."

A steady flow of picked German fighting men, chiefly airmen and submarine sailors, and many Gestapo agents are keeping the Italians in line with the Nazi program.

One phase of the discontent is the view that the war with the United States, althought it means a long, hard struggle, encourages the widespread hope of German defeat.

Indeed, some say that half the Italian people would like to see Americans and British invade Europe as a means toward crushing Naziism and lifting from Italy the oppressive yoke of the Germans.

Shortage of Food

Inured as they are to privation, the Italians are beginning to feel sharply the shortage of food, clothing and fuel. Another winter may begin to take a toll of fatalities from cold and hunger.

Deficiency items even include the Italians' staples—bread, spaghetti, and olive oil.

Having depleted its insufficient stocks of war-essential raw materials—iron, copper and other metals as well as oil, rubber and some textiles—Italy has had to pay with great quantities of home-grown food to get these materials from Germany.

The high cost of living is the nightmare of the Fascist war economy and Mussolini recently has been concerned with a desperate effort to halt inflation.

The enormous war cost is plunging Italy into debt at a estimated rate of 120,000,000,000 lire a year or, nominally, more than $6,000,000,000

Rise of Nazi Power

Italian respect for the Duce of Fascism has dropped with the ascendancy of Nazi influence. The customary cheers for him are said to have grown half-hearted and he himself shows signs of ill-temper in his rare speeches.

But, with no organized opposition, his regime probably is secure. Although the Italians' dissatisfaction with both Fascism and Mussolini is more marked than ever, their attitude is marked more by resignation than by resolve to make a change.

King Victor Emmanuel, although still generally esteemed, is widely viewed as politically impotent, and Crown Prince Umberto, once the anti-Fascists' white hope, now commands an army group and seems to have made his peace with the Fascists.

In the view of many, rebellion is likely to come only if it is reasonably sure of success with the aid of the Army, which now remains loyal to the Royal House of Savoy, and possible military support of the United Nations.

'Black Markets'

By Alvin J. Steinkopf
Former Associated Press Berlin Staff Writer

LISBON, Portugal, May 18—Germany is a land of irritating shortages, but it would be idle to assume that the lack of many things of ordinary living comfort means the nation is on the verge of collapse.

While in internment at Bad Nauheim, an acquaintance of this writer paid 10 marks (about $4) for two pair of shoe laces. Behind this extraordinary transaction lies the story of the so-called "black market" which flourishes today in Germany.

A great number of commodities are not to be found in German shops, but they show up in the illegal "black market," which thrives despite the capital penalty and other drastic police efforts at suppression.

The "black market" merchant may be an ordinary shopkeeper who does some stealthy undercover business with his favorite customers who dont mind paying prices far above the legally fixed limits. Or the "black market" trader may be someone you meet in a cafe who has French silk stockings or coffee. Or one may get in touch with the "black marketer" through a tip from a friend.

The "black market's" price for coffee quoted to this writer was 40 marks (about $18) per pound.

Price fixing and rationing have increased the amount of money in the citizens' pockets and the citizens in many instances are doubtful whether saving is worth while in view of the certainty that the mark will explode like a rubber balloon if Germany loses the war.

A curious feature of the German "black market" is the large number of Italians involved in the business. The housewife may not know where to buy jelly glasses, but the chances are that the thousands of Italian workers who have been brought into Germany can lay their hands on some. Despite the stern laws controlling conversion of German money into foreign currency, the Italians know the devious ways of getting cash to Italy.

Draft for Farms

By Angus Thuermer
Former Berlin Associated Press Staff Writer

LISBON, Portugal, May 18—The children of Germany—from 10 years old on up—will be drafted this summer and fall as farm laborers.

By thousands they will be rounded up from the great German cities, herded together in Hitler Youth platoons and companies, and sent to camps in farm areas where they will be put to labor as hired hands.

In a tremendous effort to break one of Germany's greatest bottlenecks, labor for farms, Hitler's labor leader, Fritz Sauckel, asked for the child labor. He called upon Arthur Axmann, Hitler's Youth leader, to send out his 8,000,000 uniformed children to plant potatoes, plow, weed, and harvest the crops for Germany's fourth winter of war.

Since April 15 and on until Nov. 15 any German schoolchild can be expected to be ordered willy-nilly from his class into the field anywhere in the Reich to work a day or all summer.

Paul Waner Is Closing In on Big League Baseball's Exclusive 3,000-Hit Club

Braves' Right Fielder Needs 21 More Safeties

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Cincinnati Reds and Boston Braves has been postponed. The two teams play a single game here tomorrow, beginning at 3 o'clock.

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Big-league baseball's exclusive 3,000-hit club, now far more difficult to crash than Boston's famed society "400," will soon throw open its doors to a new member. Paul Glee Waner of Oklahoma, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn and now the Braves, who has been pecking away at National League pitching for 17 years, should be over the top of that remarkable offensive level before the July 4th half-way point in the 1942 season.

As the Braves dropped a Sunday game to the Cincinnati Reds, 9-3, with 24,908 paying customers sitting in the wet stands, the veteran outfielder added his 22d and 23d hits of the year. The 22d, a double, drove in two of the Braves' runs and gave Jim Tobin a short-lived lead.

Needs 21 More

At a further risk of boring you with figures, Waner now has 2,979 safeties. Simple mathematics therefore reveal that he needs only 21 more to join the group which now includes Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Honus Wagner, Eddie Collins, Nap Lajoie and Pop Anson. Used in right field against right-hand pitching, Paul could pass the Anson total of 3,081 by the end of September and be in pursuit of Lajoie and his 3,242 when another campaign has rolled around. With so many young players going to the colors, Waner should be able to stay around.

When Waner reaches his coveted 3,000, you will have to call him the baby of the group. As mentioned before, this is year No. 17 for him. Collins, who got up to 3,313, toured for 25. Cobb, the leader at 4,191, did 24. Anson and Speaker each stayed in the majors for 22; Wagner and Lajoie for 21.

Foxx Closest

You have to be a ball player to fully appreciate what it means to be a 3,000 hitter. It means playing regularly for a long time; getting 200 hits or close to it almost every year; solving all types of pitching up where the pitching is the toughest. Consider the fact that Rogers Hornsby, Frankie Frisch, Lou Gehrig, Babe Ruth, Charley Gehringer, George Sisler, Edd Roush and many other great clouters could not match the Waner pace. Of the currently active players, only Jimmie Foxx is close, and Double-X needs 493.

The right fielder's stick work was the only bright spot yesterday from a local standpoint. After driving in those two runs, he tallied the third on Nanny Fernandez's 41st big league hit. The courageous crowd came to see Jim Tobin hit and pitch, but they saw Bucky Walters dominate the show. Jim just didn't have it, as they say in the dugout. Walters, Frank McCormick and Joost reached him for homers.

Braves Second

However, as the Pirates could do no better than split their double-header at Philadelphia, the Braves held second place in the National League standing by a slender percentage margin. Six and a half games separate them from the front-running Dodgers, though. Regardless of what the locals do against the Reds tomorrow and the Pirates do at Phillie, the series which brings the Braves and Buccs together here on Wednesday and Thursday should be a good one.

Nanny Fernandez lost his batting lead when Ray Lamanno, Cincinnati rookie, reached the status of a regular. But the Braves' third sacker is right up there in second place and a threat all the way. His average was .331 this morning, with 42 out of 127. Jim Tobin, by singling to left field in his first time at bat yesterday, kept his average at an even .400, to lead the Braves.

Briefs . . . The Red Sox are having troubles in the western territory of the American League . . . Clint Brown allowed only one hit after relieving Dick Newsome at Detroit yesterday, but it was a home run by Jimmy Bloodworth in the last of the 10th inning and sealed a 4-3 victory . . . Tony Lupien has been playing first base in place of Foxx, but the former collegian is not hitting . . . The weather would not let the Braves and Reds finish their double bill.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	9	.690
Cleveland	20	10	.667
Detroit	19	14	.576
Boston	15	13	.536
Washington	12	18	.400
St. Louis	13	20	.394
Philadelphia	13	20	.394
Chicago	11	19	.367

Results May 16

Boston 4, St. Louis 2.
New York 6, Detroit 1.
New York 2, Detroit 1.
Cleveland 5, Washington 4.
Washington 7, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.

Results May 17

St. Louis 4, New York 2.
New York 3, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 1.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 7, Washington 1.
Chicago 4, Washington 3.
Detroit 4, Boston 3 (10 inns.).

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	23	8	.742
Boston	17	15	.531
Pittsburgh	18	16	.529
New York	16	16	.500
St. Louis	15	15	.500
Cincinnati	14	16	.467
Chicago	14	17	.452
Philadelphia	9	23	.281

Results May 16

St. Louis 7, Boston 4.
Brooklyn 8, Pittsburgh 1.
New York 7, Cincinnati 2.
Chicago-Philadelphia, postponed.

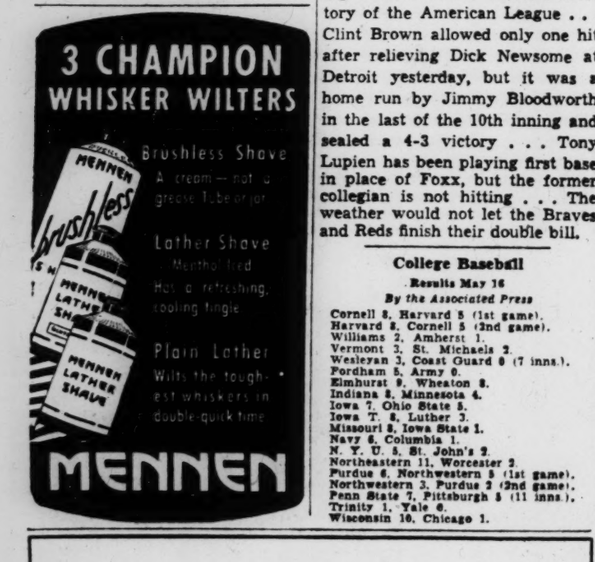
Results May 17

New York 7, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 4, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 7, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4. (11 innings)
Cincinnati 9, Boston 3.

College Baseball

Results May 16
By the Associated Press

Cornell 8, Harvard 5 (1st game).
Harvard 8, Cornell 5 (2nd game).
Williams 2, Amherst 1.
Vermont 3, St. Michaels 2.
Wesleyan 3, Coast Guard 0 (7 inns.).
Fordham 5, Army 0.
Elmhurst 9, Wheaton 8.
Indiana 8, Minnesota 4.
Iowa 7, Ohio State 5.
Iowa T. 8, Luther 3.
Missouri 8, Iowa State 1.
Navy 6, Columbia 1.
N. Y. U. 5, St. John's 2.
Northeastern 11, Worcester 2.
Purdue 6, Northwestern 5 (1st game).
Northwestern 3, Purdue 2 (2nd game).
Penn State 7, Pittsburgh 5 (11 inns.).
Trinity 1, Yale 6.
Wisconsin 10, Chicago 1.



Always Good Companions AT CAMP

Camps keep your boys and girls busy with excellent companions and supervised work and play. Parents who choose from the camps advertised in The Christian Science Monitor send their children off with confidence, for these are selected advertisers of high quality.

Freshman Find —By Pap'

Nanny FERNANDEZ
—THE BRAVES' ROOKIE THIRD BASEMAN
CAN'T COME TOO HOT FOR ME
HE SET A MERRY PACE FOR THE NATIONAL LEAGUE BATTERS IN THE EARLY WEEKS OF THE RACE
A SHORTSTOP BY TRADE, NANNY MADE THE MOVE TO THIRD WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE WHEN HE JOINED THE BRAVES

Wide World Features

The Boston Braves may have the National League's "Rookie of the Year" in their talented little third baseman, Nanny Fernandez.

The stocky California Castilian, who knocked in 129 runs last year to lead the Pacific Coast League, was a Florida failure, but clicked as soon as the National League opened. Boston had paid a fancy price for Nanny, and at training camp the experts tabbed him a "gold brick."

Actually, Nanny wasn't concerned about his training camp showing. In the first place, he was busy becoming familiar with the problems at third base, a new spot for him. He paced himself so that he would be ready when the opening gun was fired. The batting averages indicated that he was ready.

Both his parents were born in Spain, reaching California in 1911. His four elder sisters encouraged him to play baseball, though at high school track was his main sport. He got into baseball when his accounting job slackened one summer and he joined Yakima, Wash., in the Western International League. Since then his rise has been meteoric.

Gallatin Eleven Edges Pawtucket In Soccer Game

DONORA, Pa., May 18 (AP)—Booting home the winning goal with 15 minutes left to play, the Gallatin, Pa., eleven nosed out Pawtucket, R. I., 2-1, in the first game of the National Soccer open championship series before 2,000 fans here yesterday.

Roman drove home the winning point on a pass from Villani who retrieved the ball after a penalty kick had misfired.

Pawtucket, defending champion, registered an early lead when Ballantine scored after 27 minutes but Gallatin earned a 1-1 deadlock on Walters' tally nine minutes later and nine minutes before the first half ended. The teams fought it out on even terms until the winning goal was scored after 75 minutes of play.

The teams meet again at Pawtucket on May 31 with the total goals scored in the two games to determine the champion.

International League

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—International League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	20	6	.769
Montreal	15	11	.577
Buffalo	14	12	.538
Jersey City	15	16	.484
Toronto	14	15	.483
Baltimore	13	16	.426
Syracuse	12	18	.400
Rochester	10	18	.357

College Lacrosse

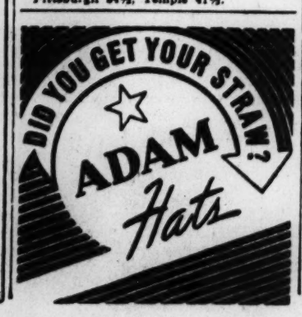
Results May 16
By the Associated Press

Princeton 9, Yale 1.
Navy 7, Cornell 2.
Dartmouth 11, Harvard 8.
Army 10, Penn State 4.

College Track

Results May 16
By the Associated Press

Army 66½, Notre Dame 50½.
Pittsburgh 54½, Temple 41½.
Penn State 94, Syracuse 40.
Pittsburgh 84½, Temple 41½.



Sports Around the Hub

Big Eight Crowd Disappointing

If there was any conclusion to be drawn from the M. G. A.'s Big Eight golf tournament at Charles River last Saturday, it was that big-time golf is done here in New England for the duration. A crowd which unofficial estimates generously placed at approximately 2,000 was a disappointing follow-up to last year's 5,000 at The Country Club, but it was a size generally expected because of the gas rationing which had just gone into effect.

Although none of the competing pros would talk for publication, not a few of them admitted that the situation looks bad for golf in general for the duration, and that only clubs in metropolitan districts will have the chance to make a go of it. And not a few of them are still disturbed that the national open is not being held. They maintain that even though a great many top-notch golfers are in the services, the open could have been staged just as well as the Hale America affair the U. S. G. A. is sponsoring in Chicago. "Proceeds from the open could have been earmarked for Army or Navy Relief," is their claim.

New Record

Byron Nelson won Saturday's Big Eight test, scoring a 67-72—139 to win by one stroke from Craig Wood and Ben Hogan. Sam Byrd, ex-pro baseballer, was two strokes behind, with Jimmy Thomson, Sam Snead, Horton Smith, and Jimmy Demaret trailing in that order.

Nelson's 67 in his morning round was a new competitive record for Charles River. Byron and Wood, who had a morning 69, were the only two players to break 70 on the par 72 layout. All in all the field made three eagles, 55 birdies, and 178 pars as against 46 bogies, five double bogies, and one triple bogey. The pros really love those par-five holes, for 43 of their birdies and all of their eagles came on those longer holes. They got six birdies on each of the par-three and four holes. Holes they failed to beat par on included Nos. 1, 5, 8, and 12.

Northeastern's varsity nine, which won its 11th game in 12 starts Saturday by beating W. P. I. 11-2, faces two more games on its schedule and these two games will probably be the toughest of the season. Tomorrow they are host to Boston College at Huntington Field, while one week from tomorrow they go to Alumni Field to battle the Eagles in their own aerie.

Bob Feller and Hugh Mulcahy will oppose each other on the mound at Fenway Park Saturday as the former pitches for the Quonset Naval Air Station and the latter for Fort Devens. This game will start at 1:30 and will be the first half of a double-header in which the Red Sox will play Philadelphia Athletics.

Coach Jaako Mikkola's faith in his "boys" was justified last Saturday when his Harvard track team beat Yale out for the Heptagonal meet title, 66 1-5 to 61 7-10. "I have never seen a group of boys with such spirit," he said one day recently. "They are not champions, but if they keep working like they have been, they will be some day." Today they are champions, and the little Finnish coach is a very happy man.

Briefs: Harvard and Cornell split an Eastern Baseball League double-header Saturday, each winning by an 8-5 score . . . Harvard oarsmen need only a victory over Yale next Saturday to complete their season undefeated . . . Coach Tom Bolles' crew beat Navy, Wisconsin, M. I. T., and Penn on the Charles Saturday to win its fifth straight Adams Cup regatta . . . Dartmouth won the New England lacrosse championship, defeating Harvard 11-8 over the week end . . . The Crimson won the Boston Dinghy Club intercollegiate regatta on the Basin yesterday . . . Warren Goodie of Wollaston, track, and Ward Tucker of Belmont, tennis, are two of Boston University's newly elected varsity captains for next season . . . All seven members of the Hep Games Association will meet again in the I. C. 4-A affair at Triborough Stadium, New York, next Friday and Saturday . . . Harvard will send only two competitors, however . . . The N. E. A. A. A. U. will hold its May meeting at the Hoteli Lenox tonight . . . Yale won the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association championship Saturday and thus becomes a favorite in the forthcoming national intercollegiates.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. CINCINNATI
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub, 2195, and at Braves Field, Sta. 9600

Minor Leagues

Results May 17
By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 13-5, Jersey City 3-4.
Buffalo 8-3, Rochester 3-3.
Syracuse 7-2, Baltimore 0-4.
Montreal 4-4, Toronto 3-1.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3-6, Hollywood 2-3.
Sacramento 5-8, Oakland 4-7 (3d game, 11 inns).
Portland 6-6, San Francisco 4-7.
Seattle 3-1, Los Angeles 1-3 (1st game 14 inns, 2d game 5 inns).

American Association

Minneapolis 3-6, Indianapolis 2-4 (3d game, 12 inns).
Kansas City 3-1, Columbus 1-3.
Milwaukee 4-0, Toledo 3-1.
St. Paul 4-1, Louisville 3-0.

Texas League

Shreveport 6-1, Houston 5-8.
Dallas 5-4, Fort Worth 1-3.
Beaumont 5-4, San Antonio 4-3 (3d game called end 6th, darkness).
Tulsa 6-1, Oklahoma City 3-2.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4-2, New Orleans 3-2 (3d game called end 9th, agreement).
Birmingham 7-4, Chattanooga 4-8.
Memphis 10-6, Knoxville 4-7.
Nashville 8-2, Little Rock 7-10.

Eastern League

Binghamton 9-6, Elmira 3-0.
Albany 3-3, Williamsport 2-0.
Scranton at Hartford, postponed.
Wilkes-Barre at Springfield, postponed.

American Association

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	W	L	Pct.
Kansas City	17	7	.708
Milwaukee	19	8	.704
St. Paul	13	13	.500
Minneapolis	14	14	.500
Toledo	13	16	.429
Indianapolis	11	16	.407
Columbus	10	16	.385
Louisville	9	16	.360

College Tennis

Results May 16
By the Associated Press

Vermont 7, St. Michaels 2.
Nebraska 4, Iowa State 3.
W. Michigan 9, Detroit 0.

College Golf

Results May 16
By the Associated Press

Detroit 16½, W. Michigan 1½.
Michigan 21½, Illinois 2½.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Year Ago Today

Cincinnati Reds ended their longest losing streak in two years at six straight by defeating the Boston Braves, 4 to 3.

Three Years Ago

Chicago Cubs and Brooklyn Dodgers played 19 innings, 9-to-9 deadlock.

Five Years Ago

U. S. Davis Cup team of Don Budge, Gene Mako, Frankie Parker and Bryan Grant named for matches with Australia.

Wide Approval Meets Big Ten Football Plan

CHICAGO, May 18 (AP)—The Big Ten's patriotic-profit plan today was expected to spread to other conferences and raise thousands of dollars for Army and Navy Relief Funds during the football season.

The plan, approved by Big Ten athletic directors at their annual spring meeting, calls for the pooling of all football revenue above the actual cost of financing sports programs. The money is to be contributed in the name of the Big Ten Conference—not individual members—to the Army and Navy funds

Head Men Approve

At South Bend, Frank Leahy, Notre Dame's football coach and athletic director, said that such a plan met with his approval and that he would confer with school authorities in regard to adopting it. Patriotic-profits also met with the favor of Jimmy Hagen, Pittsburgh's athletic director, and other headmen outside the Big Ten who were at the meeting.

Increased expenses, however, were foreseen because of the support to vast programs of physical fitness courses.

The plan, which Major John L. Griffith, athletic commissioner, termed a climax to the Big Ten's preparedness program built up since the last war, had wide approval.

"Universities with no bonded indebtedness will be expected to contribute larger sums," he said. "Athletic budgets should be pared as close as possible to raise the contribution of profits.

"We have no idea what the profits will total. In smaller university cities, attendance may drop off at football games because of the tire shortage.

"We have been building programs of physical fitness through athletics ever since the last war taught us the lesson that we needed able-bodied men," he asserted. "As early as 1940, most of our members had made physical education compulsory and at present all have some phase of conditioning courses.

House Enlisted Men

"Every school also has given room to house enlisted men's unit training groups studying signal work, radio or engineering. Most of these classes, under direction of staff officers, are held in gyms and fieldhouses which the Big Ten gladly has given to save the necessity of constructing cantonments.

"We want to do our part, and this latest plan of donating profits is part of a program we have been working on since 1918. I don't believe it has been suggested before in the country and it surely wasn't used by us in the last war."

Big Ten teams have 17 games scheduled with service teams, including Camp Grant, Ill.; Fort Knox, Ky.; Great Lakes Naval Training Station and the Navy's Pre-Flight Training School at Iowa City, Iowa. Proceeds in these games will be split.

Notre Dame will play 11 games, including four with service elevens.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

McKechnie Visits the Hub

Bill McKechnie was starting to put on his uniform in the visiting clubhouse at Braves Field. A baseball writer came in and asked him what his Reds were doing in the second division of the National League.

"They're doing the best they can," answered the Cincinnati manager, grinning. He reached into the locker for his work shirt. "We settled down a little just before we came East, but we had all sorts of trouble at the Polo Grounds.

"I think that right now the boys are worrying too much about what's behind them," Bill went on. "I'm trying to drill it into them that they should forget the past and live in the present.

Stopped Cards

"Only one club has beaten us real bad this spring and that was St. Louis in the first series we played them. They poured it to us. But the next time we played them we were all right. They only got one run off of us. We've had to fight for the ones we won. We did get one break in Pittsburgh, though. Max Butcher walked in the run that gave us a 10-9 win and they had to help Frankie Frisch to the clubhouse," said Bill, laughing. "He told me: 'I'm going to release somebody.' And that night Joe Sullivan was on his way to Toronto.

Hank Gowdy was in front of the next locker. "We've been getting the sort of breaks that every club gets when it's going bad," said the Cincinnati coach. "Your players get in a bad streak and they overtry. They press too hard. You've seen a last-place club rise up and knock a contender out of the championship in the final week of the season. You can explain that by saying that the top team was pressing and the other side was loose. But you know that we're a far better club than we've shown. Everybody in the league knows that."

"You might almost say we've got too many good pitchers," Bill McKechnie continued. "I've got so many I can't give them all enough work. Derringer hasn't been in good shape, but he's about ready now. Who would figure that pitchers like Walters and Riddle would have such a tough time winning in April? I was beginning to think Bucky never would win one. You expect those boys to pitch .500 ball for you, at least. When they don't, it hurts."

Bucky Walters, who has won 68 games for the Reds in the last three years and who got up to 27 in 1939, dropped his first four starts this spring. Elmer Riddle, the league's leading hurler last season, lost three before he could crash the victory column. As the Reds moved into Boston for their initial series with the Braves, big Derringer was still hunting for his first triumph. This is the second spring running that Paul has been hampered by circumstances beyond his control.

Haas Hitting

McKechnie was asked how he liked Bert Haas, his new third baseman.

"Well, the boy may never be a great third baseman," said Bill, "but he's done just what we got him for. He has hit. I've had to put him in the fourth slot. You'll notice that he's always been a good clutch hitter in the minor leagues—and always driven in a lot of runs. And I think he can do it up here."

With the Columbus Redbirds in 1941, Haas hit .315 in 156 games and compiled an R. B. I. total of 131. His case is somewhat similar to that of Boston's Nanny Fernandez. Both boys find big-league pitching no mystery, but are not much better than fair in the field.

In Ray Lamanno behind the plate and Max Marshall in right field, the Reds have picked up two more men look good enough to stay around awhile.

"Yes, Lamanno and Marshall are doing very well," McKechnie nodded. "In fact, the catcher has hit so well I've had to use him in place of Hemsley. The kid has been leading the league, although he hasn't been in enough games to be classed as a regular. Marshall looks as though he might develop into a pretty good ball player. He has shown me something at bat."

Night Baseball Appears Out In New York Area

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—New York police, at the instance of military officials, apparently have thrown the switch which will darken all ball parks and sports stadiums in the Metropolitan area for the duration.

Mayor La Guardia yesterday broadcast eight regulations which would deepen the city's dimout. The fifth banned all floodlighting for sports events unless it could be screened to prevent glow or reflection.

Asked later if that meant no night baseball, La Guardia replied "I guess so." Then he explained, "It seems almost impossible to eliminate objectionable light reflection there."

A definite decision is expected before Friday when the New York Giants and the Brooklyn Dodgers are scheduled for a night game in the Polo Grounds.

Both the National League clubs have 14 home games listed for nights and if all are banned the loss in revenue to the two has been estimated from $100,000 to $250,000.

Larry MacPhail, President of the Dodgers, said he thought the reflection could be eliminated and the games held.

Newark and Jersey City, both of the International loop, also would be affected, Newark planning to turn on its lights for the first time tomorrow night.

Jersey City already played one such contest and was understood to have received an OK from the officials. That club's park is in a valley and the glow was visible only close to shore.

La Guardia's announcement came less than a week after a test of the Giant and Dodger lights. Glow from the Brooklyn Field could be seen at sea, but that from the Polo Grounds could not be distinguished.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

New York—Mayor La Guardia ordered a deeper eclipse of New York City and Long Island lights and indicated that night baseball would be out for the duration.

Fresno, Calif.—Harold Davis, University of California star, equalled world record of 9.4s for the 100-yard dash in Fresno relays and Cornelius Warmerdam took the pole vault with leap of 15ft. 1in. Southern California won team title with 73½ points.

Chicago—Big Ten athletic directors promised to donate all profits from 1942 football schedule to Army and Navy Relief after taking out only money enough to finance their athletic programs.

Lincoln — Nebraska annexed fourth consecutive Big Six track title with 82⅔ points. Kansas State was second with 43 2-5, Harold Hunt of Nebraska, hiked pole vault mark to 14ft. ⅝in.

Boston—Harvard surprised by taking Heptagonal cinder classic while favored Yale finished second.

Birmingham, Ala. — Louisiana State rules Southeast Conference track powers for fifth-straight year, piling up 48 points to 40 for Georgia Tech.

Durham—North Carolina replaced Duke as track champion of Southern Conference.

Boston — Harvard's unbeaten shell won fifth-straight Adams' Cup by defeating Wisconsin in mile and three-quarter race. Navy was third, followed by Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Pennsylvania.

Newton, Mass.—Byron Nelson, winner of recent masters' golf title, won Big Eight title with 67-72—139. A stroke behind were Craig Wood and Ben Hogan.

Chicago—Ohio State captured its first Big Ten outdoor track title, scoring 66 points to 30 each for Illinois and Indiana. No meet records were broken.

Derby, Conn.—Princeton, beaten in all four previous races this spring, defeated both Cornell and Yale for Carnegie Cup. The winner's time for the two-mile was 10:46.2.

New York—Syracuse oarsmen defeated Columbia by less than a length in mile and three-quarter race on choppy Harlem River.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Tobin	30	7	12	5	8	.400
Fernandez	127	18	42	2	18	.331
Klutts	44	4	14	1	7	.318
Lombardi	69	11	21	5	14	.304
Demaree	64	7	19	1	10	.297
Waner	78	11	23	0	10	.295
Holmes	118	11	32	2	6	.271
Miller	124	13	32	3	19	.258
Gremp	64	7	16	2	7	.250
Ross	20	2	5	1	3	.250
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Cuccinello	39	3	9	0	3	.231
Sisti	76	13	17	2	14	.224
West	91	10	20	0	4	.220
Cooney	60	8	12	0	4	.200
Masi	16	3	1	0	2	.063

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Doerr	82	13	33	6	28	.402
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Di Maggio	113	24	36	3	11	.319
Peaky	119	19	37	0	7	.311
Williams	101	32	31	8	31	.307
Fox	85	14	26	0	20	.306
Tabor	112	16	34	0	14	.304
Foxx	80	16	23	3	10	.288
Peacock	69	5	18	0	6	.261
Lupien	32	5	7	0	1	.219
Conroy	35	3	7	1	5	.200
Finney	29	4	4	0	0	.138
Campbell	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Cronin	2	0	0	0	0	.000

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, May 18 (AP)—Eastern League standings, including games of Sunday, May 17:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Binghamton	12	5	.706
Albany	12	6	.667
Scranton	11	6	.647
Wilkes-Barre	11	8	.579
Hartford	9	10	.474
Elmira	7	12	.368
Williamsport	6	13	.316
Springfield	4	12	.250

Pacific Coast League

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18 (AP)—Pacific Coast League standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	25	15	.625
Seattle	22	18	.561
San Diego	24	21	.533
Sacramento	21	19	.525
Oakland	21	20	.512
Hollywood	21	25	.457
San Francisco	16	22	.410
Portland	16	26	.381

Southern Association

ATLANTA, May 18 (AP)—Official Southern Association standings, including Sunday games:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	25	14	.641
Memphis	23	14	.622
Nashville	21	17	.553
Little Rock	21	17	.553
New Orleans	16	18	.471
Birmingham	16	20	.444
Chattanooga	16	22	.421
Knoxville	13	23	.361

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Earley	4	3	1	.750
Javery	9	3	2	.600
Tobin	9	5	4	.556
Teat	6	2	2	.500
Sain	7	1	1	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Wallace	3	1	2	.333
Hutchings	5	0	0	.000
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hughson	6	1	0	1.000
Chase	3	1	0	1.000
Newsome	8	4	2	.667
Dobson	6	3	2	.600
Wagner	5	3	2	.600
Brown	8	1	1	.500
Terry	3	1	2	.333
Judd	5	1	3	.250
Butland	2	0	0	.000
Ryba	3	0	1	.000

Restaurants

CONCORD, N. H.

Puritan Confectionery Co
Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Puritan Ice Cream Stands
Daniel Webster Highway, North of Manchester
57 Hanover Street — Tel. 4307
997 Elm Street — Tel. 4910
Concord, N. H. — 19 No. Main Street
Lawrence, Mass. — 401 Essex Street
Portland, Me. — 566 Congress Street

MANCHESTER, N. H.

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	200,000
Previous day's sales	122,130
1942 volume to date	40,746,063
1941 volume to date	49,532,779

Stock Market Irregular In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Selected stocks crawled into moderately higher territory today but numerous leaders were unable to get anywhere in particular and declines were plentiful.

Real strength or weakness was a rarity in most departments. The list generaly leaned toward the advancing side of the start. Fractional improvement was erased here and there by mid-day, and in the final hour, mild irregularity was the rule.

Dealings were exceptionally sluggish throughout, transfers running around 200,000 shares for the shortened session.

The financial sector was cheered by reports of further Russian blasts at the Nazis in the Ukraine, although domestic imponderables such as taxes and the effect of spreading war economy on business and industry made for ultra-consecutism among potential buyers.

Th earnings and dividends picture was clouded by action of Du Pont directors in chopping the interim dividend from $1.25 paid in March to $1. The stock slippid on a meager turnover.

Early resistant issues included American Telephone, Western Union, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Pepsi-Cola, Texas Co., American Can, Eastman Kodak, Caterpillar Tractor, Sperry, J. C. Penney, Goodyear and Woolworth. Some of these failed to hold.

A shade in arrears most of the time were Bethlehem, Chrysler, Anaconda, du Pont, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide and General Electric.

Bonds Irregular

Small gains and losses were about evenly balanced in today's bond market near the final hour.

Except in a few special cases, mostly in the rails, the trading pace was slow.

Ahead most of the time were Northern Pacific 6s, Hudson & Manhattan refunding 5s, Third Avenue adjustment 5s, Southern Railway 4s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Santa Fe 4s and Western Maryland 4s.

Holding stationary or lagging slightly behind were Missouri Pacific 5s, International Telephone 5s, Wabash 4¼s, American Telephone 3¼s, Chesapeake & Ohio 3½s, Consolidated Oil 3½s and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60.

U. S. Governments were quiet but steady on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Denmark 6s and Copenhagen 5s were among foreign dollar loans showing improvement.

Unity Essential To War Production, Declares Witherow

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—William P. Witherow, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, says a working partnership among government, industry, labor and the public is essential to the success of the nation's war production drive.

This community of effort, Mr. Witherow said, in a dinner address before the association's Pacific coast regional conference, might best be achieved through "a domestic companion to the famed Atlantic Charter—an eight-point charter for industrial harmony."

Mr. Witherow's proposals:

(1) Production stepped up even beyond its present record-breaking pace; (2) a realistic and sympathetic approach by management to its labor problems; (3) no profiteering; (4) wartime abandonment of "pressure practices" by labor; (5) government restraint from petty criticisms and (6) punitive measures, designed to harry and disconcert industry; (7) no priority for the philosophy of social reform; and (8) public adjustment to the new and necessary controls.

"This month will see us turning out as many planes as all our enemies combined," he said. "We are already exceeding the Axis in tank production. We're now producing vital machine tools at 7½ times the industry's normal volume. One company now makes more cartridges in a year than did all our plants in the last war."

Still, Mr. Witherow maintained, the output of war equipment has been hampered by disagreement between management and labor union leaders.

"The real cause of the current controversy can be traced to two aims of a few individual union leaders—their demand for the universal closed shop and for an equal voice in the control and management of private enterprise," he continued.

"I think everyone would like nothing better than to see these two emotional issues deferred. That can be done in one of two ways—union leaders can voluntarily waive those demands for the duration, or government can compel their postponement by legislation."

North American Stock Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The North American Co. has declared a dividend on the common stock in the form of shares of capital stock of the Detroit Edison Co.

Payment, subject to approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission, would be made July 1 to common stock of record June 5 at the rate of one share of Detroit Edison stock on each 50 shares of North American common stock held.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott (1.60a)	1	37	37	37	M'y14
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	45	45	45	M'y13
7½	5½	Adams Exp .60g	1	6	6	6	+ ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y15
11⅜	10	Addressog (½e)	6	10½	10	10½	M'y14
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Alaska Juneau	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y16
⅜	A	Alleghany Corp	2	A	A	A	M'y15
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	4½	4	4½	+ ¼
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
22¾	16⅜	Alleg Lud Stl ½e	4	17¼	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
5½	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	124½	124½	124½	+ ¼
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y 1
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills ½e	2	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+ ⅜
6½	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	14	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
81	65½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66½	66	66	M'y13
30½	22	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	11	23½	23	23	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem ½e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y14
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	April1
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	3	48½	48½	48½	— ½
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	5	20	20	20	
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	9	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	3	4½	4½	4½	M'y15
33	23	Am Br Shoe(¼e)	1	25	25	25	— ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Cable & R	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y15
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	9	62½	62½	62½	+ ½
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y15
33	22½	Am Car & Fdy	4	22⅜	22	22	— ¼
73¾	60½	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	60	60	60	M'y16
20½	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	76	76	76	M'y15
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	13	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
22¾	15¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y15
7⅜	⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y16
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	3½	3½	M'r 28
19¼	17½	Am Export L ½e	6	17	17	17	— ½
⅜	A	Am & For Pow	1	A	⅜	⅜	M'y15
24½	16¼	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	1	19	19	19	M'y13
28	18⅞	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	3	22½	22½	22½	M'y13
2⅜	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2	2	2	M'y13
32	26	Am-Haw SS 3k	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y16
35½	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	M'y14
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	6	43½	43	43½	+ ½
1¾	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y11
29⅜	25	Am Ice pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ¾
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7	6	Am Inv III (.80)	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6⅞	Am Locomotive	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
89½	74	Am Loco pf 1¾k	1	73	73	73	—1
11½	9½	Am M & Fdy .80	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'y15
5¼	4	Am M & Met	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y16
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y14
½	⅛	Am Power & Lt	2	A	⅛	⅛	
26¼	15⅛	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	2	19⅜	19½	19⅜	M'y16
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am Rad & S .15e	5	4	4	4	
12	9⅜	Am Roll Mill ½e	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	M'y14
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	M'y16
147	132½	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	133	132½	132½	M'y14
34½	29	Am Snuff (1.60e)	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+1
20⅞	16½	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
6¾	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8½	8¼	8½	M'y12
21¾	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y15
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	90¾	90⅛	90¾	— ¼
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20	20	20	+1
134¾	101¼	Am Tel & Tel(9)	23	115½	114⅛	114¼	— ¼
49¾	33½	Am Tob (1¾e)	4	38½	38½	38½	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1¾e)	9	39⅜	39¼	39¼	
38	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	127¼	127¼	127¼	M'y15
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	13	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y13
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	49	49	49	M'y 5
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	M'y13
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	58	58	58	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L & S	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y13
28⅝	23¼	Anaconda (⅝e)	10	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	M'y15
10	7⅞	Andes Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 2
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y16
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (½e)	1	30	30	30	M'y12
111⅝	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
4½	2¾	Armour Ill	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
67½	53¾	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	1	54½	54½	54½	M'y14
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
26¼	21	Armstrong C ½e	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y15
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25½	20	Associates In (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y13
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	9	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	M'y14
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	3	21½	21¼	21½	M'y16
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	M'y15
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	34½	34½	34½	M'y14
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin (.40e)	11	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	M'y16
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	8	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	M'y 7
70	44	Atlas Powd (⅜e)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y15
9½	6¼	Atlas Tack(.30g)	3	7	6¾	7	— ¾
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y 7
4⅛	2⅞	Avia Corp (.10e)	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y16
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y13
9⅞	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	3	8½	8½	8½	M'y14
6	4½	Barker Bros (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y 4
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	6	8⅜	8¾	8⅜	+ ⅛
18½	12⅜	Bath Ir W (½e)	6	12¾	12⅜	12¾	M'y15
19½	15½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y16
24½	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
104⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	70	69¾	70	M'y14
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	13	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	M'y14
16½	12	Bell Aire (2g)	6	12	11¼	11¼	— ¾
39⅞	31½	Bendix Av (2e)	5	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
14	9⅞	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	11½	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y 6
24¼	17⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	18½	18½	18½	
66⅞	52	Beth Steel (3e)	8	53¾	53⅛	53⅜	— ⅜
121	109¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	109¼	109¼	109¼	M'y15
22½	18¾	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	21	21	21	M'y16
19¾	14¾	Black & D (1.60)	2	16	15¾	16	
7⅜	5⅜	Blaw-Knox .15e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14½	11⅜	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Apr30
21⅛	13½	Boeing Airplane	4	14	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
31¾	25	Bohn A & B (2)	2	25½	25	25	M'y14
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
20⅜	18¾	Borden Co (.60e)	16	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	3	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y15
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y11
18½	16¾	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Apr28
9¼	7½	Bridgeport B (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	2	18½	18¼	18¼	
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	29	29	29	M'y16
43	30	Bristol-My 1.10e	2	32	31½	31½	M'y13
½	A	Bkly & Q Trans	1	A	A	A	Apr16
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tr	33	1	1	1	
9¾	7	Bkl Un Gas (½e)	3	7¾	7½	7½	M'y15
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y15
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (½e)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	2	6½	6¼	6⅜	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
15¾	12	Buffalo Forg .45e	4	12	12	12	M'y15
23	17¾	Bullard Co (2)	1	18	18	18	M'y14
26	19½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y14
19¼	14⅞	Burling M (1.40)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y13
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	2	54½	54	54½	M'y13
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	2⅜	Bush Terminal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y14
6¼	5¼	Butler Bros .60a	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
20¾	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
12¾	10	Byron Jack (½e)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	M'y14
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¾	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7¼	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ⅛e	1	14	14	14	— ¼
12½	9½	Canada Dry (.60)	7	10	10	10	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y16
37½	29⅞	Cannon Mills ½e	1	30	30	30	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅝	Capital Ad A	4	2½	2	2½	M'y 7
27¾	23½	Carpenter S ½e	1	24	24	24	M'y14
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
69	54¾	Case (JI) (7g)	2	61¼	61	61¼	+ ¼
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ¾
21¾	15	Celanese (½e)	3	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	3	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
23⅝	16	Cent Aguirre 1½	1	16½	16½	16½	M'y16
2¼	1⅝	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	M'y13
18	14	Cent Violeta 1g	2	14½	14½	14½	M'y15
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	M'y 7
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	M'y16
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y13
19	16¼	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	17	17	17	M'y 5
17	14½	ChampP&F (½e)	1	15	15	15	M'y13
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr22
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	29⅛	28⅞	29	
96	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	90	90	90	M'y 7
4	2⅛	Ches Corp	1	3	3	3	M'y13
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y15

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2¾	1⅜	Chi Great West	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y16
17½	12¼	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	13¼	12½	12½	M'y15
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	M'y15
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y15
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y14
		C R I & P 6% pf	1	A	A	A	M'y15
		C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y14
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y14
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	3	12	12	12	M'y 7
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y12
56¾	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	17	57⅜	56¾	57	— ¼
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	M'y16
29	22	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	22	22	22	M'y11
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	1	33	33	33	M'y15
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	5	28¼	27½	27½	
79½	56½	Coca Cola (1½e)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	59½	60½	M'y 7
13⅞	11⅜	Colgate-P (½)	9	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	10⅜	Collins & A	5	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
18½	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y16
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	2	10	10	10	M'y16
1¾	1⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	M'y11
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	26	6	6	6	
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'y13
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	1	63½	63½	63½	M'y15
18⅞	16⅛	Com'l Credit (3)	14	18¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
100	91⅜	Com'l Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	M'y 6
25	20¼	Com'l Inv Tr (3)	17	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
103⅛	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	102	102	102	+1¾
9¾	7¾	Com'l Solv (.55g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y16
⅛	A	Com'th & South	45	A	A	A	
44⅛	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	11	29	28	29	+ ⅞
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	16	19¼	19	19	
3⅜	2	Conde Nast .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	3	13½	13	13½	M'y15
21½	15¾	Consol Aire (1e)	13	16	15¾	15¾	
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Cons Cop (.10e)	*9	4¾	4½	4⅝	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	21	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ¾
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 7
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y16
6⅛	4⅜	Consol Oil (½)	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	7	7	7	M'y16
53¾	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	M'y15
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	M'y13
96⅛	82	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	85⅛	85½	85½	+1⅜
13½	12	Container (½e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y15
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y15
103½	75½	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	75½	75½	75½	M'y 8
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can (¾e)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	3	7⅝	7½	7½	M'y15
42	30¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	Cont Motors .10e	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24	17	Cont Oil Del ¼e	9	20¼	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	16	16	16	M'y12
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'y16
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	47	47	47	M'y12
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	9	45½	44¾	45½	+1¼
3⅜	2⅜	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y15
⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	M'y13
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	1	11	11	11	
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	13¾	13½	13½	M'y14
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19½	16	Crown C&S ¼e	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅜
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	M'y 7
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
36	26⅜	Crucible Stl (1g)	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
79¼	67	Crucible pf (5)	1	68

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trade Week Celebration Nation-Wide

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hundreds of communities in the nation are this week celebrating Foreign Trade Week, a yearly observance sponsored by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The celebration, which is devoted to demonstrating the importance of exports and imports to the welfare of the country, is of especial interest this year in view of the shortages of tin, rubber and other critical materials, and of the limited cargo space hampering the sending overseas of Lease-Lend goods.

The Week was ushered in by a statement from Secretary of State Cordell Hull who said that "an enduring peace could only be established on the basis of fair treatment and mutual benefit" in international trade.

Mr. Hull said in part:

"Our war effort itself will be immensely strengthened if we make sure now that one of the principal things we are fighting for is the establishment of a new and better system of international economic relations."

The Atlantic Charter, he said, aims to make the raw materials of the postwar world accessible to all states, victor or vanquished. A first step toward achievement of this aim already has been taken in the Anglo - American Lend - Lease agreement signed last February, Mr. Hull said. This agreement provides that repayment of lend-lease aid shall be in such form as not to burden commerce but to encourage it.

"The far-reaching economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter cannot be attained by wishful thinking," Mr. Hull continued. "We in this country must realize that their achievement will be impossible if we follow policies of narrow economic nationalism, such as our extreme and disastrous tariff policy after the last war.

"We must realize that our own prosperity depends fully as much on prosperous conditions in other countries as their prosperity depends on ours. We must show now, by our positive acts of collaboration with other nations of like mind, that we are prepared to shoulder our full share of responsibility for building a better world."

U. S. and Canadian Insurance Benefits Set Record in 1941

CHICAGO (AP)—United States and Canadian life insurance company disbursements in 1941 were at the record rate of $335,988 per hour around the clock, with the grand total approaching three billions, the National Underwriter, Insurance Weekly, said in its annual review number.

The life companies paid out $2,943,258,382 during the year, with 60.58 per cent, or $1,783,094,110 going to living policyholders in disability claims, matured endowments, annuities, cash surrender values and premium savings.

Payments to beneficiaries on death claims amounted to $1,160,164,272, or 39.42 per cent of the total.

The death claims were at a new peak, $9,888,268 above the previous year, but endowment and annuity payments also touched a new top of $527,379,917, and the Underwriter said "the amount paid through policy surrenders was proportionately less than for several decades."

Current Business Statistics

May 18, 1942

	Latest Week		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	M'y 9	‡‡125.3	125.3	111.7
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	M'y 9	1894	1877	1532
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	M'y 9	3544	3335	3756
Electric power, mil. kwh	M'y 9	3351	3305	3004
Steel, p. c. of capacity†	M'y25	99.2	99.6	99.9
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	M'y 9	839	859	837
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	M'y 9	136	134	128
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	M'y13	3303	3870	2931
Bank clearings, 23 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol	M'y13	3280	3542	2723
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	M'y13	2612	2572	2239
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	M'y13	2930	2690	8689
Federal reserve reporting mbr. banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	M'y 6	6649	6726	5568
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	M'y 6	24854	25358	23616
Investments, mil. dol.	M'y 6	20127	20111	17709
Interest rates:				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c.	M'y15	½@⅝	½@⅝	½@⅝
Call loan renewals, p. c.	M'y15	1	1	1
Commercial paper, prime (4-6 mos.), p. c	M'y15	½@¾	½@¾	½@¾
Discount rate, N. Y., p. c.	M'y15	1	1	1
Time loans (90-day), p. c.	M'y15	1¼	1¼	1¼
Currency in circulation, mil. dol.	M'y13	11561	11845	9155
Exchange rates: pound sterling, dol.‖	M'y15	4.03¾	4.03¾	4.03
Failures, commercial, number	M'y 7	216	199	248
Gold stock, mil. dol.	M'y13	22706	22703	22538
Security markets:				
Bond averages, 20 rails, dol.‖	M'y16	64.2	64.9	65.2
Bond yield, U. S. Govt., p. c. per an.‖	M'y 9	1.98	2.00	1.92
Stock averages, dol.‖	M'y16	34.0	34.0	39.6
Stock sales, N. Y. S. E., thous. shares	M'y16	1535	1665	2113
Prices, Wholesale:				
U. S. Dep't of Labor indexes:				
Combined (approx. 900 com.), 1926 = 100	M'y 9	98.6	98.7	84.0
Farm products, 1926 = 100	M'y 9	104.0	104.8	75.1
Foods, 1926 = 100	M'y 9	99.3	99.9	79.0
28 basic commodities, Aug., 1939 = 100	M'y15	167.4	167.5	143.9
Copper, elec., ingot, N. Y., c. per lb.**	M'y15	.119	.119	.119
Cotton, middling, ⅛ staple, c. per lb.††	M'y15	.202	.203	.127
Hides, cow, lt. nat. pack., Chi., c. p. lb**	M'y15	.155	.155	.163
Steel scrap, hvy. melt., Chi., $ per ton**	M'y15	18.750	‡18.750	18.750
Sugar, raw, 96° duty pd. N. Y., c. p. lb**	M'y15	.037	.037	.034
Wheat, No. 2 H'd Win., Kan. C., c. p. bu.	M'y15	1.141	1.169	.929
Wool, top, spot, N. Y., c. per lb.**	M'y15	1.265	‡‡1.270	‡‡1.320

*Daily average †Data for 1942 based on est. capacity as of Dec. 31, 1941. ‡Federal Reserve Board index. §Free rate. ‖Compiled by Associated Press. ¶Average of yields on all outstanding partially tax-exempt U. S. Government bonds due or callable in over 12 years. **Price ceilings. ††Average of 10 spot markets. ‡‡Nominal. §§Preliminary.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 45-43	103.13	103.13	103.13
2 4s 54-44	107.21	107.21	107.21
9 3¼s 56-46	109.20	109.20	109.20
1 2½s 58-56	103	103	103

Federal Farm Mortgages

2 9s 49-44	104.3	104.3	104.3

New York City Bonds

8 3s 80	101⅜	101⅝	101⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	45	45	45
2 Allied Stra 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
37 Am&For P5s 2030	66⅛	66	66⅛
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Am T&T 3¼s 56	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Am T&T 3 s 61	107	106⅞	106⅞
7 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107
5 Am WW&E 6s 75	92	91⅜	91½
1 Aug C Nitra deb 67	39½	39½	39½
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
5 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	106
14 AT&SF 4s 95	110¼	110¼	110⅛
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
1 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	101	101	101
14 A C Line 4½s 64	63¼	63	63
4 B&O 1st mtg 4S st	60¾	60½	60½
22 B&O 95 st A	29	28⅞	28⅞
14 B&O 95 st C	33¼	33	33¼
8 B&O 2000 st D	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 B&O 96 st F	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
14 B&O cv 60 st	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
1 B&O 4s 48	59½	59½	59½
15 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	51	50⅞	51
1 B&O SW 50 st	41½	41½	41½
4 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛
5 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	106½	106½	106½
3 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
10 Boston&Me 4½s 70	33	32⅞	32⅞
1 But R&P 5s 57	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1 Bush Term 5s 55	61¾	61¾	61¾
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	81½	81½	81½
1 Can Nat 5s 69 J1y	107	107	107
4 Can Pac 5s 54	88⅜	88¼	88⅜
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	95⅞	95½	95⅝
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	56	56	56
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76½	76½	76½
23 CRR&B of Ga s 42	23	23	23
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¼	101	101
8 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101⅜	101	101
1 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20⅜	20½	20½
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	78¼	78¼	78¼
4 CB&Q 4s III 49	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 ChGtWinc 4½s 2038	37	37	37
49 CMSU&Pac 5s 75	15⅝	15	15⅝
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	2	2	2
11 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	33¼	33¼	33¼
10 SM&CP gen 4s 89	48¼	48¼	48¾
21 CMSP&P 5s 2000	23	23	23
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 SM&SP 4½s 89F	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4½s 60	31¾	31¾	31¾
12 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	14⅝	14¼	14¼
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106	106	106
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
5 Childs Co 5s 43	43¼	43	43
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	73½	73½	73½
5 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	61½	61½	61½
5 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	85	85	85
16 Columbia G 5s 52 May	84⅜	84½	84½
7 ComiMackinc 6S w w	28¼	27⅞	28
1 Conn R&L 4½s 51 st	109¾	109¾	109¾
4 Cond Edis 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
24 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103¾	103	103
1 Consol Coal 5s 60	88¾	88¾	88¾
5 CubaNoRy5½s 42 rct	31⅜	31¾	31¾
15 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	31⅜	31½	31½
3 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	35	35	35
9 Del & Hud 4½s 43	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞
25 D & R G 4s 36	18⅜	17¾	17¾
8 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
17 D & R G West 5s 78	18⅜	18½	18½
5 Det T Tun 4½s 61	85	85	85
3 Duluth SSA&A 5s 37	30	30	30
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¼	106¼	109¼
3 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	99½	99½	99½
4 Erie 4½s 37	105	105	106
3 Erie 4½s 2015	48¾	48¾	48¾
13 Erie 4s 75	91¼	91¼	91¼
42 Fla E Cst 5s 74	104	104	104
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	9½	9⅜	9½
14 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	65	64¾	65
9 Goodrich 4½s 56	102¾	102½	102½
1 Gt Nor 4½s 46 G	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	78½	78½
13 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91	90½	90¾
3 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	42½	42½	42½
40 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	45¾	46¼
44 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	59	59	59
12 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46	46	46
22 Ill Cen 4½s 66	46¼	46	46¼
1 Ill Cen St 3½s 51	51½	51½	51½
12 IC&CStLANO 5s 63A	50½	50½	50½
5 IC&CStLANO 4½s 63	45¼	45	45
29 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19¾	19	19
1 Int Hydro Elec 6s 44	27	27	27
2 Int Rys Cal 5½s 47	101	101	101
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	54½	54½	54½
56 Int T&T 5s 55	55⅞	55½	55¾
3 KCFS & Mem 4s 36	46	46	46
6 KC Term 4s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87¾	87½	87½
2 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	82½	82½	82½
1 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	96	96	96
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	80	80	80
1 Leh Val N Y Term 5s 54	50¾	50¾	50¾
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	41	41	41
2 Leh Val 5s 2003 st reg	40	40	40
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	37	37	37
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	32	32	32
1 Liggett &M 5s 51	122½	122½	122½
5 Louisv & Ark 5s 69	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	87¾	87¾	87¾
4 Lou & N Ter 5s 57	99	99	99
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	88	88	88
1 McKess & Rob	90	90	90
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	101	101	101
1Mich Con Gas 4 63	105½	105½	105½
2 M & S L 5s 34 st	71	71	71
7 MSP & SS Marie 6s 46	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 MSP & SS Mar 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
10 MSP & SSM gtd 5s 38	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
116 MSP & SSM cn 4s 38	13¼	13¼	13¼
30 M-K-Tex 5s 62	36⅞	36¾	36¾
54 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	18¾	18¾	18¾
34 M-K-T 4½s 78	32⅜	32¼	32⅜
19 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	41½	41¼	41¼
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	30¼	30	30¼
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
8 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	30	30¾	30¾
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3	3¾
4 MonWPa Pub Sv6s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Mont Pow 3½s '66	104	104	104
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	32¼	32	32¼
11 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	37¾	37½	37¾
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38¼	38⅜	38⅜
6 NatDairy 2¼s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 MO TexD&M 6S 1st ct	47	47	47
3 MO Tex & 4½s 56	44½	44½	44½
9 NYC 4s '78	50½	50½	50½
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48¼	48¼	48¼
12 NYC cn 4s '98	50¼	50¼	50¼
11 NYC 3½s '46	65¾	65½	65¾
4 NYC cn 3½s '52	58	57⅝	57⅝
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
15 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	68½	68½	68½
10 N Y Connect 3½s '65	100½	100½	100½
5 NY Dock cv 5s '47	79½	79½	79½
10 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107¾	107¾	107¾
100 NY Edis 3¼s '66	107½	107½	107½
1 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	62	62	62
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	40¾	40¾	40¾
1 NYNH&H ctf 6s '40	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	39¼	39	39¼
7 NYNH&H 4s '56	33½	32⅞	32⅞
10 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7¼	7¼	7¼
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	35⅝	35½	35½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	103½	103¼	103½
1 Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	24½	24½	24½
2 Norf Sou 4½s '98	73	73	73
1 Norf & W 4s '96	128½	128½	128½
21 Nor Pac 4s 2047	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¾	52½	52¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	75	75	75
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	44	44
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '87	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105¼	105	105¼
5 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
2 Pac G&E 3s '71	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 Pen Co 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen Ok&Det 4½s77	102½	102½	102½
17 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	101	100¾	100¾
5 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89	89	89
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	98¼	98¼	98¼
12 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92	91⅜	91⅜
10 Pen RR 3 s 52	85¾	85¼	85¼
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	70½	71
5 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62½	62¼	62¼
3 Phila Co 4½s 61	93½	93½	93½
5 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	97½	97½	97½
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83¼	82¾	83¼
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	77¾	77¾	77¾
6 Republic Stl 5½s 54	105⅞	105½	105½
1 Republic Stl 4½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 StLPeo & NW 5s 48	43	43	43
48 StL S F 4½s78	16½	16¾	16½
21 StL S F 4½s 78 ct st	16	15⅞	16
22 StL S F 4s 50 A	14¼	14⅛	14¼
3 StL S W rfg 5s 90	26⅞	26½	26⅞
4 StL S W 1st 4s 89	79¾	79½	79¾
3 St P Un Dep 3¼s 71	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¾	9¼	9¼
6 Seab A L 6s 45 ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Seab A L rfg 4s 59	7¾	7¾	7¾
21 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	8	7¾	8
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105	105	105
17 Sou Pac 4½s 68	53½	53½	53½
13 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¾	52¾	52¾
20 So Pac 4½s 49	52⅝	52¾	52¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69	68¾	69
14 So Pac clt 4s 49	63⅜	62⅝	63
7 So Pac 3¾s 46	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
6 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	88¾	88¾	88¾
7 So Pac SP Ter 4s 50	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝
2 South Ry 6½s 56	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
16 South Ry gen 4s 56	86	85¾	85⅞
9 South Ry cn 5s 94	91⅝	91½	91½
43 South Ry gen 4s 58	87¼	87⅛	87¼
2 So Ry 4s St L 51	84	84	84
1 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 T RR A St L 3¾s 74	102½	102½	102½
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Tex & O'Con 5s 43	101	101	101
1 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	67	67	67
181 Third Ave aj 5s 60	1 6⅜	15¾	16⅜
30 Third Ave 4s 60	54	53¾	54
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	104	103¾	103¾
3 Un Pac 3¼s 71	97¾	97¼	97¼
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	91¾	91½	91½
7 Utah Lt & Trac 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¼	98¼	98¾
1 Va Ry & Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Wabash 5½s 75 asd	26¾	26¾	26¾
10 Wabash 1st 5s 39	88	88	88
3 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	37¼	37	37⅛
10 Wabash 4s 71 wi	80	80	80
10 Walwrth 4s 55	88	88	88
29 Warren Bros 6s 41	105	104½	105
1 Westn Md 5½s 77 A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Westn Md 4S 52	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s 43			

102 9-32 102 9-32 102 9-32

12 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	29¼	29⅛	29¼
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	29¼	29	29¼
3 Western Un 5s 51	86¼	86¼	86¼
3 Western Un 5s 60	83	82¾	83
26 Western Un 4½s 50	83¼	82⅞	83¼
2 West El&Mfe 2¼s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 Wis Cen 4s 49	45¼	45¼	45¼
59 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	28	28¼	28
21 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36 ct	27	27	27
5 Young S&T 3¼s 60	99¾	99¼	99¼

Foreign Bonds

10 Antioquia 7s 45 D	13	13	13
16 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70¼	70	70
9 Argentine 4½s 48	90	90	90
13 Argentine 4½s 71	76½	76¼	76¼
2 Australia 5s 57	61	61	61
10 Australia 4½s 56	57	57	57
20 Brazil 8s 41	31½	31½	31½
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	28½	28¼	28½
7 Brazil 6½s 27-57	28½	28¼	28½
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	29	29	29
14 Buen A 4½s Aug 76	63	63	63
1 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
26 Canada 4s 60	105	105	105
3 Chile MtgBk 6½s 61 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
28 ChileMtBk6½s57 asd	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 61	16¾	16¾	16¾
2 ChileMtgBk 6s ¥1 asd	15½	15½	15½
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Chile 6s 60 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
17 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16¾	16¼	16¼
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	16¾	16¼	16¼
9 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
1 Copenhag 5s 52	24	24	24
23 Copenhag 4½s 53	22	22	22
2 Cuba 5½s 45	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
5 Cuba 5½s 53	101	101	101
17 Denmark 6s 42	40	39½	40
18 Denmark 5½s 55	37	36½	37
10 Denmark 4½s 62	31½	31	31½
5 Panama 2¼s 94 A st	64¼	64¼	64¼
21 Peru 7s 59	14¾	14¾	14¾
39 Peru 1st 6s 60	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14¾	14¾	14¾
10 Rio de Jan 8s 46	13¾	13½	13¾
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13¼	13¼	13¼
5 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
10 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	15½	15½	15½
3 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s 64	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 Warsaw C 4½s 58 asd	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

Bond Sales (in dollars)—Total today 2,587,300; previous day 2,720,900; week ago 4,848,200; year ago 4,128,800; two years ago 6,371,600. Jan. 1 to date 910,898,350; year ago 899,737,925; two year sago 685,821,625

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	111	115
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	45½	47½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	23¼	24⅝
American Equitable (1)	13⅜	15¼
American Insurance Newrk (½a)	13¾	15¾
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	38¼	40¼
American Reserve	8¼	9¼
American Surety (2½)	44¼	46¼
Automobile (1a)	29¾	31¾
Baltimore American (.20a)	3¾	4¾
Boston (16a)	472	492
Camden Fire (1)	16	17½
Carolina (1.30a)	22½	24½
City of New York (1.30)	17½	18½
Connecticut General Life (1)	22¼	24¼
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	26⅞	28¼
Fidelity & Deposit (4a)	108½	113½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	8½	9½
Franklin Fire (1a)	21¾	23¼
General Reinsurance (2)	36⅛	38½
Georgia Home (1a)	20¾	23¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	23¾	25¾
Globe & Republic (½)	6¾	7¾
Globe & Rutgers	7	8¼
Great American Insurance(1a)	21¾	23¼
Hanover (1.20)	19¼	20¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	78¼	81½
Home Fire Sec	¼	⅝
Home Insurance (1.20a)	24¼	25¾
Homestead (1)	13¾	15¼
Knickerbocker (½)	6½	7½
Lincoln Fire	2¾	3¾
Maryland Casualty	1¾	2¼
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	49	52
National Fire (2)	48¾	50¾
National Liberty (.20a)	6	7
New Amsterdam Cas (.47½a)	16⅝	17⅝
New Hampshire (1.60a)	37¾	39¾
New York Fire (.80)	10½	11½
North River (1)	19½	20¾
Northeastern Insurance	4½	4¾
Phoenix (2a)	71½	74½
Providence Washington (1a)	27¾	29¾
Republic Insurance Texas (1.20)	20¾	21¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	18¼	19¾
Rhode Island Insurance	4	5
St Paul Fire (4)	222	238
Springfield (4½a)	99	102
Standard Accident	44¾	48½
Sun Life (15)	170	200
Travelers (16)	331	341
United States Fid & Guar (1a)	21½	23¼
United States Fire (2)	39¼	40¼
Westchester (1.20a)	27½	29

a Also extra or extras. e Declared or paid so far this year. g Paid last year.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 18

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2362	.2362	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8788	.8875	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—pe

OPA Head Warns of Inflationary Danger in Wage Increases

Steel Output Rises ½-Point To 99½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States increased ½-point to 99½ per cent of mill capacity compared with the previous week, according to the magazine Steel.

"With a preponderance of orders on steel mill books rated at A-1-a or A-1-b and nothing being accepted below A-1-j, congestion is extreme," continues the report, "and producers are much confused as to precedence of shipments. In numerous cases almost complete reliance is being placed on directives, which are necessary in many cases to free tonnage for immediate production.

Tremendous Demand

"The situation is that so much steel is needed for war purposes, all of which are of greatest importance, that the top rating has become overloaded and further action is needed to determine the most important. Steelmakers are not in a position to perform this function and the question increasingly is being put up to the War Production Board for solution.

"An important midwestern mill has leveled off all its products at A-1-a and is accepting orders in the A-1 group on the basis of delivery when possible, declining all other business. A large producer reports all requests from war material manufacturers during the past week have borne A-1-a ratings. No rollings are scheduled below A-1-k and probability of delivery at that level is remote.

"Most eastern sellers cannot offer reasonable assurance of delivery on anything under A-1-c, particularly in shapes and bars, and in sheets the situation is little better. On bessemer products the situation is relatively easier.

Mills Doing Good Job

"In spite of this confusion as to precedence steel mills are doing a good job of production, and distribution to most needed fabricators is being managed without severe difficulty. Close attention is being paid to inventory by WPB and no accumulation is allowed by any consumer at the expense of supply to others.

"Plates constitute the most needed item, shipbuilding taking by far the largest portion. New shipyards coming into production are increasing this demand.

"Scrap supply continues at the more satisfactory level of the past several weeks and all consuming districts are receiving enough for the high rate of steel production, though in most cases it is sufficient only for current needs."

U. S. Takes Title To 197,000,000 Bushels of Wheat

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced it has taken title to about 197,000,000 bushels of 1941 wheat, stored in commercial warehouses by farmers under the Government's price-supporting loan program.

The loans expired on April 30, and farmers failed to redeem the grain. Officials said there was little inducement to redeem the wheat because market prices were about the equivalent of the loan obligation.

The department now holds about 320,000,000 bushels of wheat, including 109,000,000 bushels from the 1939 and 1940 crops. With supplies becoming greater than the Nation's transportation and storage facilities are capable of handling, the department hopes to sell some of the grain for livestock feed and for conversion into industrial alcohol.

The latest accounting of available storage space in the country indicated that in mid-February only slightly more than 400,000,000 bushels out of 1,600,000,000 bushels total capacity were available.

Railroad Revenue Increases in April

WASHINGTON (AP) — Eighty-eight class 1 railroads, representing 82.1 per cent of total operating revenues, had estimated operating revenues of $458,632,597 in April, compared with $307,978,405 in April, 1941, an increase of 48.9 per cent, the Association of American Railroads reported.

April freight revenues of the 88 carriers amounted to $375,345,307 compared with $250,519,676 in April, 1941.

Passenger revenues totaled $52,899,655, compared with $31,418,233 in April, 1941.

Business Casualties in Hawaii

HONOLULU (AP)—The Territorial Commission on Labor and Industrial Relations reported that 933 employers in the Hawaiian Islands had gone out of business since the attack on Pearl Harbor last Dec. 7 while 462 new employers had started business.

BLACKSTONE
SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston
Ask us about Low Cost Savings Bank Life Insurance
INTEREST BEGINS MAY 21

Monitor Index of Business Activity Steady for Week

The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity leveled off during the week ended May 9 at 125.3 (prel.), unchanged from the preceding week. This compared with 111.7 for the week ended May 10, last year.

Gains in two of the components were offset by a loss in the third.

An increase in bank debits outside New York City topped seasonal expectations for a first-of-the month rise. Production of electricity increased for the second successive week; usually this is a period of leveling off prior to the spring upturn.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings turned downward for the first time in a month, countering a seasonal rise in shipments. While the decline was fairly sharp the index remained above the low year's reached four weeks previously.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	May 9 * 1942	May 2 1942	May 10 1941
Combined index	125.3	125.3	111.7
Bk debits outside NYC	138.9	137.0	110.4
Elec power prod	114.6	113.1	108.9
Misc carloadings	122.3	125.8	115.7

* Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week lost the buoyancy of the previous fortnight and became very mixed, on the usual small volume. One of the chief influences was talk that a wave of dividend reductions is now under way, exemplified last week by halving of the dividends of Republic Steel and Continental Can and common dividend omission by American Gas & Electric, one of the power systems least endangered by the SEC's disintegration proceedings.

The market was also sensitive to the outcome of the opening 1942 moves on the Russo-German front. A further uncertain influence is developing in the form of talk that the Axis cannot last the year out and that the war will be "out of the trenches by Christmas." Faint influence of this opinion was seen in more strength in "peace stocks," less in war babies.

Tax guesses were a smaller influence last week, as House Ways and Means has for the time being passed from consideration of corporate taxes on to the subject of personal income taxes.

Tax Exempt Issues

Tax exempt issues were slightly stronger on Ways and Means' rejection of the Treasury proposal to tax interest on outstanding municipal and state issues. This more than offset the adverse effect of tight gasoline rationing on state revenues and particularly on revenue bonds. Both influences, however, had been in large part previously discounted.

Speculators are beginning to guess at the implications of the new major policy change in the arms program. The new construction program is to be tapered off and some projects for completion in 1944 are even to be discontinued.

Reason is two-fold. First, the supply of raw materials, particularly metals, is getting too tight to support both current immediate arms requirements and also new construction. This was foreshadowed in Gano Dunn's report last June in which he pointed out the difficulty of diverting steel needed in 1941 and 1942 into the construction of steel plants to increase the steel available in 1943 and 1944.

The other reason is the unexpected speed of the arms program, now receiving merited publicity through the newspaperman's junket through the war industry being conducted by the National Association of Manufacturers, and the fact that the production program has now outrun transportation facilities. As tanks and guns pile up, more men, machinery, and materials are presumably now to be diverted into the building of ships and perhaps of railroad rolling stock to carry them to the war's far-flung battlefields.

"Gas" Situation

That part of the car-driving public sorry for itself over gas curtailment may take some cheer from the fact that the tanker bottleneck hurts the oil industry quite as much as the consumer. The Government is now in the odd but necessary position of curbing consumption in the East and curbing production in the mid-continent. Great hardship is in store for mid-continent producers who cannot find markets for their output, and the Texas Railroad Commission, which fixes Texas oil allowables, is in almost open revolt against Mr. Ickes' ruling for smaller output.

Meantime big petroleum distributors on the East Coast are having to absorb most of the extra cost of sending the products by tank-car and the railroads, incidentally, profit only in reputation from the herculean rail movements of oil now under way, and independent gasoline distributors in the rationed area are in the same plight as the automobile dealers a few months ago.

Inland consuming areas may soon feel the pinch because of the diversion of tank-cars to the East. If the authoritities, however, are at all at fault in the necessary rationing program it is in a failure to have made its necessity clear enough to the public.

Chief development in commodities is the struggle between wheat and corn interests on the one hand and the livestock growers and dairy farmers on the other over prices at which the government may sell wheat for feed. C. C. C. has just taken over nearly 200,000,000 bushels of wheat and naturally wants to sell it cheap to make the corn-hog and dairy-feed ratios favorable to hog and dairy output. Signs increase that cotton is no longer a surplus problem. Latest is the figure on April domestic cotton consumption—998,000 bales or at the rate of about 12,000,000 bales a year. Another casualty among the commodity futures markets occurred last week as all cocoa futures trading was suspended except the liquidation of outstanding contracts.

Shipping Problem

Shipping is the cause, as it was of the end of trading in coffee futures. Prices of seats on most exchanges here, including the coffee and sugar, stock, and curb exchanges, are now selling at or below liquidating values.

The Treasury's "tap issue" of 25-year 2½s was a success with over $800,000,000 sold against only about $350,000,000 apparently necessary to complete the Treasury's May borrowing program. This though the issue was, for small private investors, definitely inferior to Series G war bonds. The life insurance companies took most of it. However, they cannot do this every month; usual estimates of their buying power run about $1,500,000,000 a year, and the decline in April sales of life insurance may even lower this figure, and perhaps account for talk in House Ways and Means of some kind of tax benefit for life premium payments.

The Federal Reserve System cut its open-market buying from $86,999,999 the previous week to $48,000,000, and Treasury payments eased the excess reserve situation. However, talk is that it may tighten further and that the next step to ease it will be Reserve Board redesignation of New York and Chicago as "reserve" instead of "central reserve" cities, thus cutting their reserve requirements from 26 down to 20 per cent.

U. S. Firm to Help Build Steel Mill in S. America

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Rust Furnace Co. announced it had received contracts for soaking pits and reheating furnaces for the first complete steel mill to be built in South America.

The contracts, Vice-President S. M. Rust, Jr., said, include design and supervision of construction with native labor.

The mill, to be located in the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, will provide South America with its first facilities for producing rails, plates and structural steel shapes. In the past, most of those materials have been imported from Germany.

Because South America's existing steel facilities turn out only reinforcing rods, Mr. Rust said, the mill buildings will be built of reinforced concrete, including roof trusses, columns and beams.

The principal contracting engineer for the mill, to be operated by the newly formed National Steel Company of Brazil, is Arthur G. McKee Co. of Cleveland.

Henderson To Push For Wage Ceiling

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has told the House Ways and Means Committee that if the War Labor Board does not stabilize wages he will again put the matter up to President Roosevelt with a recommendation that "other action be taken," it was disclosed.

Testimony given by Mr. Henderson at a closed session of the committee earlier this week showed that he warned the Congressional tax legislation experts that a grave inflationary danger existed in wage increases.

His testimony served to quicken interest within the committee in proposals for a general sales tax as part of a program to raise the $8,700,000,000 which the Administration says it needs for revenue—and to help control inflation.

Sales Tax as Alternative

Committee members estimated that without a sales tax, they would write a bill to raise only about $5,000,000,000. Two opponents of such a levy said that in that case the committee might have no alternative but to write a sales tax into the bill.

"If we come up to the end a couple billion dollars short, the committee might be disposed to approve a sales tax," Representative McKeough (D-Ill) said. "In that case. We would take the fight against it to the House where the chances of beating it would be better."

Representative Healey (D-Mass) concurred, expressing the opinion that the committee's total of corporate, individual and income taxes probably would fall at least $2,500,000,000 short of the revised Administration's goal of $8,700,000,000.

Mr. Henderson told the committee that "wage increases, if they were of the magnitude of last year, or if they were of the order that is contemplated by the application now before the War Labor Board, would be high enough to offset the additional taxation contemplated here."

Faces Inflation Threat

If wages are not stabilized, Mr. Henderson said, the nation faces a $7,000,000,000 additional inflation threat "that comes just from such things as the dollar a day that is asked, or by permitting the cost of living to increase."

After saying that there should be "no general increase in wage rates at this time," the administrator said he believed that stabilization of wages should be left to the War Labor Board. Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina asked how long he would wait on that procedure.

"I think they are going to determine that in a very short period," Mr. Henderson replied.

When Representative Disney (D) of Oklahoma asked about a course of action if the War Labor Board failed, Henderson asserted:

"I would say that it would be an occasion for again saying to the President, as I have on previous occasions, that there was a situation which was so grave that other action might be taken."

Department Store Sales Rise 6 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended May 9 were 6 per cent higher than in the week last year.

In the week ended May 2 sales were eight per cent above a year ago and in the four weeks ended May 9 they averaged 10 per cent more than in the similar period last year.

By Federal Reserve district, percentage increases last week included:

Boston 10, New York 5, Philadelphia 15, Cleveland 6, Richmond 17, Atlanta 1, Chicago 1, St. Louis 6, Minneapolis 2, and San Francisco 9 per cent.

In the Dallas district sales were 3 per cent less than a year ago.

Myers Says Milk Prices Must Parallel Labor Cost

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP) — Dr. William I. Myers of Cornell University, former Farm Credit Administrator, told a bankers meeting here that unless milk prices keep pace with rising production costs John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers "will have a beautiful opportunity" to organize milk producers on a labor union basis.

Dr. Myers, addressing Group 2 of the State Bankers Association, said milk prices are now "in reasonable relation to costs" but questioned whether the current price scale would safeguard an adequate milk supply since, he declared, regardless of higher wages labor is leaving the farms.

"Farmers can be trusted to do their utmost in the war effort, but they must be in a position to compete for necessary farm labor," he said.

Awarded Navy "E"

NEW YORK—Foster Wheeler Corporation, which has supplied vital equipment to the United States fleet for more than 50 years, has been awarded the Navy "E" for excellence of operations at its Carteret, N. J., plant. In 1891 the company built the main condensers for the armored cruiser "New York," flagship of Admiral Sampson in the Spanish-American war, and today its equipment helps power the U. S. S. "Washington" and "North Carolina," mightiest battleships afloat.

Promoted

Holmes I. Mettee

Charles E. McManus, Jr.

Elected a vice-president of Crown Cork & Seal Co., Inc. Mr. McManus formerly was assistant secretary and assistant treasurer of the company.

Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Prohibited by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has prohibited new installations of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment in theaters, restaurants, hotels and for all other uses except to meet military and essential civilian needs.

The order also places rigid restrictions on the production and sale of such equipment.

After 90 days, the production of beer dispensers, carbonated beverage dispensers, bottled beverage coolers, individual room coolers, florists' boxes, fountainette-type soda fountains, and low temperature refrigerators designed to store frozen foods or to "quick freeze" food, will be stopped completely.

In the 90-day period of permitted production, only the Army, Navy and Maritime Commission will be entitled to order these and similar articles.

Curtailment of the industry, which includes 700 manufacturers and sales of $17,500,000 in the last three months of 1941, was necessary to save large quantities of war-essential iron, steel and copper, WPB's announcement said.

R. H. Macy Plans Issue $12,000,000 In New Debentures

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — R. H. Macy and Company, Inc., of New York City, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration covering a proposed issue of $12,000,000 2½ per cent 10-year sinking fund debentures, due May 1, 1952.

Proceeds of the issue will be used, the prospectus stated, to discharge indebtedness, including bank loans, and the balance will be added to working capital. Offering price of the debentures will be supplied by amendment.

Underwriters (all are New York City firms unless otherwise indicated) and the amounts of their participation are:

Lehman Brother, $2,000,000; Goldman Sachs and Company, $2,000,000; Kuhn, Loeb and Company, $1,000,000; Dillon, Read and Company, $1,100,000; A. G. Becker and Company, Inc., Chicago, $650,000; Glore, Forgan and Company, $650,000; Harriman, Ripley and Company, Inc., $650,000; Hallgarten and Company, $400,000; Hayden, Stone and Company, $400,000; Hemphill, Noyes and Company, $400,000; Wertheim and Company, $400,000; J. S. Bache and Company, $250,000; Kidder, Peabody and Company, $250,000; White, Weld and Company, $250,000; Emanuel and Company, $200,000; Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Bean, $250,000; L. F. Rohtschild, $200,000; and Dean Whitter and Company, San Francisco, $200,000.

Paley Opposes Radio Rules Offered by F. C. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—William S. Paley, president of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., said at the annual meeting that rules proposed by the Federal Communications Commission "would disorganize network broadcasting to a considerable extent."

The effect might not be felt immediately because of contracts already on hand, he told stockholders, but when the networks tried to book new business the proposed rules would be detrimental.

The F. C. C. regulations would have the effect of barring affiliation contracts between radio stations and broadcasting network systems.

Net profit for the 13 weeks ended April 4 was $1,155,062, equal to 67 cents a share on combined shares of Class A and B stocks.

This compared with adjusted net earnings of $1,261,247, or 73 cents a combined share for the 13 weeks ended March 29, 1941.

Twin Coach Reports Sales

KENT, Ohio—Twin Coach Company, Kent, Ohio, reported the sale of 172 coaches to 20 companies, during the month of April, 1942, aggregating $1,600,000, according to Ross Schram, Vice-President. Deliveries for the same month totaled 73 coaches, aggregating $900,000.

Close Vote Is Seen on Farm Grain Measure

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP)—A squabbling farm bloc and a small but determined economy group matched strength in the Senate today in battle over the $680,000,000 agriculture appropriations bill.

The farm bloc, divided by a basic argument over the prospective effect on the price of wheat and corn, presented a patched up front which leaders hoped would hold together long enough to bring about a compromise on sections dealing with the sale of Government-controlled grain surpluses.

Provisions of Bill

The proposed compromise would permit the Government to sell up to 125,000,000 bushels of stored wheat for feeding livestock at a price not below 83 cents a bushel, the same level at which corn would be available.

This was not entirely satisfactory, however, to Senators from corn States, who talked instead of seeking to strike out all legislative restrictions on the sale of surplus grains, thus leaving the price question up to the Agriculture Department.

Farm bloc members from cotton-growing States were ready to help work out a compromise on this issue but the outcome was so much in doubt that Senator Charles McNary of Oregon, the Republican leader, said the whole question probably would have to be fought out on the floor.

While this section of the bill had no direct bearing on the total amount of appropriations, economy-minded Senators looked to the split in the farm bloc to help them prune expenses.

Led by Senator Harry Byrd (D-Virginia), the economy group took a 45 to 22 licking in its first attempt last week to cut down department spending The Senate approved a committee amendment permitting the department to transfer up to 10 per cent of is appropriations, despite Senator Byrd's complaints that this might encourage many needless expenditures.

Senators Shift

In this vote, however, such stalwart farm bloc members as Senator's Kenneth McKellar (D-Tennessee) and Burton Wheeler (D-Montana), went over to the economy camp and 29 Senators didn't vote at all.

Regarding that as a mere skirmish before the real battle, Senator Byrd prepared to press for a reduction in proposed expenditures of the Farm Security Administration. The Senate Committee raised direct appropriations $26,000,000 over the total previously approved by the House for this agency, in addition to tacking on $55,000,000 in lending authority.

Senator Richard Russell (D-Georgia), in charge of the bill, said he looked for an extremely close vote on any proposal to lop off these increases, remarking that there were so many cross currents that he would not be surprised at anything that happened.

Alcoa to Reduce Substantially Price Aluminum Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America has agreed to make a "substantial reduction" in the prices of aircraft sheet, castings and forgings and other fabricated aluminum products, the Office of Price Administration announced.

OPA said it asked the reductions and would make similar requests to other aluminum fabricators.

The aggregate savings to the government in purchases of planes and other materials will amount to "many millions of dollars a year," Price Administrator Leon Henderson said, and will not work "undue hardship upon ALCOA or in any way impair its financial position."

Tremendous increase in output has meant lower costs and substantially greater profits to the company, Mr. Henderson said.

The price cuts, effective June 15, range from one cent to more than 20 cents a pound on various items, Mr. Henderson said, but did not divulge the exact amount on any one item.

Mexico Buys Guayule Rubber for Own Needs

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Rubber trade sources said that Mexico's four tire factories had signed contracts to buy sufficient guayule rubber to supply the country's internal needs and possibly leave a surplus for export.

The contracts call for delivery to begin November 1. The rubber, produced from the guayule shrub which grows in Mexico, will be refined in a new factory in Torreon, Mexico, whose output was estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 tons a year.

The tire companies said that on the outbreak of the war in the Far East they had sufficient natural rubber in storage to supply Mexico for a year, and restrictions on the manufacture of tires here were lightened recently.

Sperm Oil Distribution

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has taken control over distribution of supplies of sperm oil, important in war production as a lubricant for breaking in motors, making machine tools, rifling guns and in leather tanning. Effective May 31, all persons having a thousand pounds or more in stock must report it to the Government.

War Risk Rates On Cargo Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly Underwriter, magazine published for insurance men, said that war risk rates on cargo shipments on certain western hemisphere voyages have been increased.

Rates on shipments by tankers on western hemisphere voyages were deleted from the published schedule and will be quoted on application only, the magazine said.

Rate changes included:

Increase from ¾th per cent to 2½ per cent on U. S. gulf coastwise shipments.

Increase from 3 to 5 per cent on shipments from the U. S. gulf to the east coast of Mexico beyond Yucatan and the east coast of Central America.

Increase from 3½ per cent to 5½ per cent on intercoastal voyages between the Pacific coast of North, Central and South America and U. S. gulf ports.

Increase from 3 per cent to 4 per cent on voyages from the West Indies and north coast of South American ports to U. S. gulf ports.

No changes were made in voyages confined to the Pacific coast nor in the rates on shipments to and from U. S. Atlantic ports.

Great Western Sugar Elects Two Directors

FLEMINGTON, N. J. (AP)—The Great Western Sugar Company stockholders have voted to increase the board of directors from nine to 11 members and elected Harry O. Warner and B. A. Oxnard of Denver to the new seats. All old members were re-elected.

The annual meeting also adopted a resolution providing for indemnification of directors in possible suits where there was no dereliction of duty.

Company officials said sugar beet crop prospects were excellent and refined sugar was being shipped into the east, now suffering from a cane sugar shortage, but that the labor problem might become serious before the season was over.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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INFORMATION WANTED

re ELSIE WALSH, decd.

Will the Children of Jack Taylor, Charles Taylor, Sarah Wright and Emma Greenway (brothers and sisters of the late Harriet Walsh née Taylor), all late of Coventry, England, please communicate with Messrs. Goate, Bullock & Norris, Solicitors, 9, Priory Row, Coventry, England, when they will hear of something to their advantage.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion, 30c a line for three insertions within seven days, 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

CENTRAL FLORIDA—Commercial citrus grove, Lakeside house, 12 acres, $6000. Write Box A-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FURNISHED LOG CABIN
240-ft. river front; spring on property; good swimming, boating, fishing; 100 miles north of Toronto; excellent roads. CHARLOTTE McDONALD, Coboconk, Ontario.

WINCHESTER, MASS.—For sale, excellent location on bus line, 13 minutes from either railroad station, 10-room house; new oil heater, new gas stove, new gas water heater; modern bathroom, oak floors in good condition; first time on the market; owner died recently. Telephone Winchester 0388 or any Winchester broker.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, 1402 Beacon St.—4-room modern apartment, 1st floor; Coolidge Corner; large living room, fireplace; 18 minutes Park Street; restricted. Longwood 2299, Suite 3.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 104 Glenwood Ave. (Apt. 35)—3-room apartment, comfortably furnished, cool; available July, Aug.; reasonable. Norman.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 602 W. 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, $40 and $45.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—TWO GIRLS TO SHARE apartment; twin beds; breakfast if desired. 4313 14th St. N. W. TA 4054.

FOR RENT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—12-room rooming house completely furnished and rented; rent $75 per month. 751 Quincy St. Bushwick section.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FURNISHED home on beautiful St. Lucie River, Stuart, Fla.; centrally located; 9 rms., 2 baths, garage; landscaped; price $9000; terms. Phone Belmont 1774-W mornings.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

POCONO MTS.—Attractive cottages; quiet farm; restricted; tradesmen call; all conveniences; innerspring mattresses; tennis, swimming, shady creek; 2 or 3 rooms, $140 to $500 season. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Cresco, Pa.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD, Centerville, on the water—5-room COTTAGE, complete furnishings. For further information write MRS. MARY D'ARCY, 48 Aberdeen Place, ST. LOUIS, MO.

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL, QUE.—Nice single room suitable for gentleman; use of attractive porch. 1250 St. Matthew St., Apt. 2, WI. 4515.

N. Y. C., 35th St. East—Business woman; cleanliness, comfort, charm, space; writer's home; continental breakfast served. MU. 5-5560.

N. Y. C., 832 West 111th St., Apt. 8A—Attractive single room $5.50; large front double $8.50; kitchen privileges. Ca. 8-3310.

N. Y. C., 303 W. 80th St. (4-W)—Single; real home with Christian Scientists; young student or business person; breakfast.

PAYING GUESTS

CHATEAU RIVIERA, Coboconk, Ont., 100 miles north of Toronto—Enjoyable holidays. BEATRICE PHILLIPS, hostess-owner.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Man or woman to direct summer theatre for boys and girls, including the making of scenery and costumes; two days a week; 30 miles from New York City. Sunnybarn, 15 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED beauty operator, 3 working days weekly. Nita's Beauty Salon, 918 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J. Dial HOboken 1-4139.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Experienced house-table maid; one in family; references required. 1589 McGregor St. Tel. WI. 4083.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COUNSELOR, Christian Scientist, wishes position as counselor in camp; some experience. Dawn Hartlieb, 33 James St., Morristown, N. J.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1936 FORD—Very good condition, tires fair; $200. Tel. ROGERS, Woodley 8318.

BEAUTY SERVICE

NASHUA, N. H. Tel. 1339-J
Mrs. Gladys Park, Representative for AVON COSMETICS

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Pleasant room near Harvard Sq. in exchange for companionship and occasional answering of telephone. TRO. 2206.

FUR STORAGE

SAFEST FUR STORAGE
A-B-C Cleaners, Inc. LAS. 2800 (Mass.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—Return load from Florida or en route.
WM. McDONALD & CO.
79 Dartmouth Street, Boston Conn. 3382

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 8 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 74½ West Hollis Street, Nashua, N. H.—We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7960

Delaware

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
415 Market St., Wilmington Del.
Phone 7345

Photographs that Live
PORTRAITS MINIATURES
Copying and Restoring Old Photographs
WILLIAM SHEWELL ELLIS STUDIOS
Odd Fellows Bldg., S. E. Cor. Rodney St. Phone 7878

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
CONCORD PAINT CO.
8th and Orange
Phone 2-7793

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

Schagrins
216 West 9th Street Dial 2-3430
Coats Suits Dresses

LOMA — The Perfect Plant Food
Gardening Tools and Supplies
ALFRED D. PEOPLES HARDWARE
412 King Street
Same Phone—Dial 4-5017

NAAMANS-ON-THE-DELAWARE
Delicious Dinners
For a Treat Bring All the Family. Real Home Cooking in an Old Historic Setting
Open All Year
CLAYMONT, DEL.
Chester-Wilmington Pike, Route 13

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

HENRI & ROBERT
Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1626 K Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1750 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

SEE NEXT PAGE

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HATS "THAT ARE DIFFERENT"
Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
Open 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
5622 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
(Near Nebraska Avenue) WOodley 9831

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 3 P. M.
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

MABEL HARRELL HAIRDRESSER
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

Maine

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower SEEDS
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Clean, Sweet and White!

It's Just Come from
BEAL'S LAUNDRY
Phone 1470
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

AUGUSTA

BERRY'S
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
AUGUSTA, MAINE

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rines
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
48 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LEWISTON

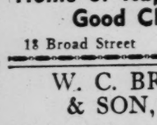
We have a Complete Stock of Summer Shoes at Low Prices.
Many styles in canvas and leather sandals.
C. L. PRINCE & SON
26-30 BATES STREET

PLAZA GRILL
Air-Conditioned, Always Cool
DELICIOUS LUNCHES
Modern Soda Fountain
177 Main Street Lewiston, Maine

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
78 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



New Costume Jewelry for Your Spring Attire
Call and see them The Newest Creations
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters and Decorators
924 Forest Avenue Phone 2-3794

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, FRUITS and FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3511

PORTLAND
(Continued)

Visit
Maine's New Housekeeping Center
On Our Third Floor
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun
PORTLAND, MAINE

DIAMONDS
WATCHES JEWELRY
SILVER
always of excellence in design and quality
Carter Bro's Co.
Jewelers *Portland, Me.*

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 25658

PARKING SERVICE
SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 616 CONGRESS ST.

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate
Rentals — Insurance
9 School St. Phone Annapolis 2685

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471, Hours: 8 to 9 p. m. daily, except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Distinctive Style and Quality in Home Furnishings
Modern or period furniture designed to meet dictates of discernment and good taste.
ENDICOTT FURNITURE CO.
12 South Main Street Tel. 113

Dickson's Beauty Salon
Specializing in
Care of the Scalp and All Kinds of Permanent Waving
Open Evenings
15 No. Main Street Tel. 3350

Campers' Clothes
To provide full enjoyment for young "Teeners" who plan to spend the summer in camp!
HARRY G. EMMONS
CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TOMKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

DOVER

The Very Latest Designs in Spring and Summer
Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women — Treadeasy and Vitality for Women
HUGHES SHOE STORE
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 326

HOMELAND MARKET GARDENS
Telephone 759-W
ANNUAL AND PERENNIAL PLANTS
VEGETABLES AND FRUIT IN SEASON
ALBERT H. GAGE, DOVER POINT ROAD

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5043 daily 8 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Books — Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3830-W

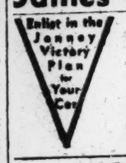
Phone 1261
Flowers for All Occasions
Stache Florist
625 SECOND STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3061

The Best Milk for All from
OUR MODERN DAIRY
to Your Door
Phone 1637-J
PORTER'S MILK and CREAM
South River Road, Bedford, N. H.

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
Your Dependable Jeweler
For Fine Gifts
for Graduation — Showers — Anniversary or Weddings. *Priced Right.*
926 ELM STREET

Rhythm Slips
Lovely Styles and Perfect Fit
Tailored or Trimmed with Alencon Type Lace Regular and Half Sizes
$2 to 2.98
James W. Hill Co.



Let us help you care for your car.
JENNEY SERVICE STATION
Brook and Elm Street

PARISEAU'S
43rd Anniversary Sale
Storewide!—The Greatest selling event of the year! The Sale that reaches new heights in Value-Giving.

NASHUA

Wedding and Shower Gift
Suggestions at
Poirier Furniture Co., Inc.
228 Main Street Tel. 2340

Have an Individual Coiffure Created by
Isidore
YOUR HAIR STYLIST
55 Main Street Tel. 963

PORTSMOUTH

Graduation Dresses
Sizes 10 to 20
$8.95 to $16.95
GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.
37-41 Market Street

Red Cross, Queen Quality and Florsheim
SHOES FOR WOMEN
SHAINES
124 Congress Street Tel. 846-W

CONSOLIDATION COAL CO.
Distributors of "Consolidation Clean Coal and New England Coke"
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

WHITE HATS
$1.95 and up
KATHRYN H. MARDEN
10 MARKET SQUARE

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

Home Cooking
Picture Framing
The ARNOLD ART STORE
24 Broadway, Newport, R. I.
PHONE 2218

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date DEPARTMENT STORE
235-237 THAMES STREET

BURKE'S SHOE STORE
236 THAMES STREET
RHYTHM STEP SHOES for Women
BOSTONIANS and Wright's ARCH PRESERVERS for Men
Dr. CHASE'S Shoes for Children

NEWPORT
(Continued)

Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
and
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

WICKFORD

The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0456

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Makes of Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Henry's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
903 King St. Alex. 1300

ARLINGTON

ARLINGTON LETTER SERVICE
Mimeograph Multigraph
Public Stenography
NOTARY
Clarendon Trust Building
(At the Traffic Circle)
Oxford 2688

LYNCHBURG

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam
Just telephone 812
and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

HAVE FUN IN THE SUN
with
SPORTS CLOTHES
from
MILLNERS
THE SHOPPING CENTER

Always SPRING Vegetables
at
Bibee's
Choice Meats Fruits

USE DIPLOMA-CY
Select Your
GRADUATION GIFTS
From
PHILLIP'S BROS.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.
Naturalizer Shoes
New Spring Styles
$6.95

Men's and Boys' Outfitters
Since 1868
HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-5
Coupon

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS
(Continued)

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 41212, hours 8 to 6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

DIAL 22663
for Norfolk's Leading Laundry
FAIRFAX FAMILY LAUNDRY CORP.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

Frank R. Ford, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

RICHMOND

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
For painting walls, ceilings. For painting over wall paper.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
11TH and MAIN RICHMOND, VA.

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
JOSEPH SPIGEL, Inc.
Home of
PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

THE RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
Paint • Oils • Varnishes
114 Washington St. W. Phone 28-159

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113
SANITONE

DIXIE'S Beauty Shoppe
Utmost Distinction in Permanent Waving and Every Beauty Aid.
26½ Capitol Street Phone Cap. 22-261

STUDIO SWANN
Graduation Special
Fine $12.50 Photographs for $10
A TREASURE TO KEEP
14 Capitol Street Phone 25-913

CLARKSBURG

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Phone 5116 205 West Main St.

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
1618 FOURTH AVENUE

"A Victory Garden"
Patriotic — Thrifty
GOOD SEEDS
Garden Tools—Insecticides
C. M. LOVE & CO.
1040 Third Ave. Phone 5129

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BLDG.
Phone 6079

The Smart Shop
"Exclusive But Not Expensive"
346 FOURTH AVENUE
Beautiful Clothes *for* Junior, Miss, Woman

MORGANTOWN

Dial 9238 Established 1917
CHICAGO BEAUTY SHOP
Isaac Newman Luckey, Prop.
Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon
228 Forest Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Carnegie Cargill

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Store
Store Hours 9-5:30 Saturday 9 to 6
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

Kenneth McDonald & Sons
LIMITED
Seedsmen and Nurserymen
—since 1876—
Ask for Catalogue
60 Market Square 3-3401

IT'S GARDEN TIME—
See our display of Garden Supplies
W. A. RANKIN LTD.
410-416 BANK STREET

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 331 BANK ST.
3-0097 5-1473

Masson's
R. Masson & Son Limited
Free Stores
New Address
209 Sparks Street

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support
from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

Photographic Equipment and Supplies
Expert Developing and Printing
Garlick Films, Ltd.
37 Sparks Street 3-6244

LANGLEY'S
722 BRONSON AVENUE
Dial 3-5111 (Opposite First Ave.)
For Certified Dry Cleaning and Storage

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4323

THE CHINA SHOPPE OF OTTAWA
ENGLISH DINNERWARE Including
Spode, Wedgwood, Doulton, Coalport
ENGLISH CRYSTAL
McINTOSH-WATTS
245-247 Bank Street
Look for the Blue Front

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Lyndhurst 1343. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

• Dunfield's •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scott's
5 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4491
Established 1870

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
REPAIRING REMODELING
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

SELBY'S *Shoes for Ladies*
PACKARD and HURLBUT
for Children
STRIDER and INVICTUS *for Men*
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 2082

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

J. L. CHISHOLM
QUALITY SHOES
2282 Bloor St. W. LY. 1967

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Charles W. McCreary
General Insurance
12 Wellington East
PHONES:
OFFICE EL. 3115 RESIDENCE HI. 1607

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans.
Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
806-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 6430
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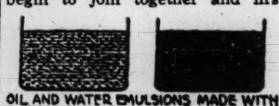
Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Oil and Water Will Not Mix?

Under ordinary circumstances, oil and water will not mix. By putting a stopper in a bottle containing the two liquids and shaking it vigorously you can disperse the oil through the water in the form of tiny droplets. As soon as the contents of the bottle are again at rest, however, the oil droplets begin to join together and first



OIL AND WATER EMULSIONS MADE WITH SOAP MAY BE OF EITHER THE OIL-IN-WATER OR THE WATER-IN-OIL TYPE

thing you know the oil and the water have separated.

Perhaps the simplest and most direct answer to why oil and water do not mix is that water does not "wet" oil or grease. We have all seen how water refuses to cling to a well-greased pie tin or to oil-smeared hands. This is because the cohesion of the oil molecules and of water molecules is considerably greater than the tendency of the molecules of one of these substances to adhere to molecules of the other substance. As a result, the water molecules tend to join together to form drops and the drops to coalesce, and the oil molecules have the same tendency and this keeps the two liquids from mixing.

Oil and water can be mixed, however, by the aid of an emulsifying agent, such as soap. An emulsion is formed when one liquid becomes broken up or divided into microscopically small droplets which remain suspended throughout the other liquid.

Different kinds of soap produce emulsions between oil and water in different ways. Adding alkali soap to oil and water forms an oil-in-water emulsion, the soap being more soluble in water than in oil. When soaps made from alkali-earth or heavy metals are used, the soap is dissolved by the oil and a water-in-oil emulsion results.

The emulsifying action of soap is thought to be due to a lowering of the surface tension of the liquid affected. Lowering the surface tension reduces the tendency of droplets of the liquid to coalesce, and so, instead of the tiny droplets joining together to form larger and larger drops until one liquid separates entirely from the other, the droplets remain so small that they can make their way neither up nor down through the other liquid. This suspension of extremely small drops is similar to the floating of cloud droplets in the atmosphere, in spite of the fact that water is many times as heavy as air.

W. P. Keasbey

Who Is This?

(Can you identify the individual described in the following brief biography? If you succeed after reading the first paragraph, credit yourself with 100; the second, 75; the last, 25.)

This distinguished American statesman, whose first name was Thomas, was born in 1856. Many of his ancestors were Scotch. During his youth, spent in Georgia and South Carolina, he was extremely sympathetic with the sufferings of the people of the South during the reconstruction period.

(Score—100)

He entered Princeton in 1875 and graduated four years later. As a scholar his ranking was not extremely high, but he was brilliant in debating and in literary circles.

(Score—75)

He was President during the first World War and secured promises from the German government not to sink liners without warning. In the 1916 campaign, the party slogan was, "He kept us out of war." Who was he?

(Score—25)

Answer Appears Elsewhere On This Page

Who Is This?

Answer: Thomas Woodrow Wilson.

Wide World

This Changing World

B. B. Baccus, Atlanta, Ga., is shown behind his homemade plow. Mr. Baccus, an auto mechanic, had trouble getting someone to plow his plot. He bought himself a one-horse motor, picked up a wheelbarrow wheel, a V-eight clutch, part of a Model A and a few other things, screwed them together and turned up with this outfit that churns up an acre of land on a gallon of gas. It cost him $43!

Caption Contest

Photo by Everett M. Smith

The following are judged to be the 10 best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on May 4:

"The (Fe)line Is Busy"

Mrs. James A. Dickerson, Needham, Mass.; C. Robert Martin, Los Angeles; Eleanore M. Parsons, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

"Listening In"

Mrs. Paul Boian, Milwaukee; Elizabeth E. Geiger, West Hartford, Conn.; Mercy E. Goldner, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nancy Hinkston, Portland, Ore.; Ellen Holmes, Woodmere, N. Y.; Louis R. Lewis, Bakersfield, Calif.; Catherine O'Brien, Rockland, Me.; Mrs. P. W. Wesley, Burk's Falls, Ont., Can.; Laura E. Pray, Beverly Hills, Calif.

"Eavesdropping"

Dorothy L. Druge, Elmhurst, Ill.; Mrs. A. W. Holsapple, Plainville, Conn.; Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.; Helen B. Kennelly, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. M. R. Teagarden, St. Elmo, Ill.

"Don't Forget the Salmon!"

Ruth Vaughn, Chicago.

"Puss Mews the News"

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Le Maitre, San Francisco; Eugenie Mereness, Ypsilanti, Mich.

"Feline Curiosity"

Leita W. Reeve, Kenwood, N. Y.

"A Cat Call"

Elizabeth Paterson, Paterson, N. J.; J. E. Rypinski, Richmond, Va.; Lynn H. Smith, Jefferson, Wis.; Mrs. D. M. Tomlinson, Daytona Beach, Fla.

"Is That You, Tom?"

Alma A. Bertholf, Milwaukee; Kathleen Starnes, Boston.

"Information, Please!"

Rose Benjamin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Clare Peeler, New York.

"Party Line"

Harold A. Cowles, Rochester, N. Y.; Alexander MacMullen, Jr., Hyde Park, Mass.

5,000 Bees to Ball

Millions of bees began arriving in Delphos, Ohio, this week from Georgia in one-pound "packages"—a ball containing approximately 5,000 bees.

Delphos is one of the largest shipping centers for honey in the United States. There are approximately 10,000 colonies in the surrounding section. In a normal season more than a half a million pounds of honey are shipped from here.

In Lighter Vein

Up North

Said one Eskimo to the other: "Drop by again some evening and we'll chew the fat together."—Successful Farming.

One on the Cuff

Customer: "I hear my son has owed you for a suit for three years."

Tailor: "Yes, sir; have you called to settle the account?"

Customer: "No, I'd like a suit for myself."—Wall Street Journal.

An Apology

Maestro Arturo Toscanini, who is so familiar with classical music that he conducts without a score, is still unfamiliar with American slang. At one of his radio rehearsals the excitable conductor became so annoyed with one musician that he dismissed the man for the day. As the disgraced player turned to leave, he curled his lip and muttered:

"Aw, nuts!"

"Enough!" cried the volatile Mr. Toscanini. "Leave at once! It is too late for apologies!"—Milwaukee Journal.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Ajlani, Mounier Bey al- (mōō-nēr' bā' ăl'-ăj-lä'-nē)—Minister of Youth and Propaganda in the new Syrian cabinet.

Annet, Armand (är'-măN'-tä'-nē')—French Governor-General of Madagascar, who directed resistance to the British invasion.

Attrach, Al-Emir Hassan al- (ăl'-ă-mēr' hă-sän' ăl-ăt'-räsh)—Minister of National Defense in the new Syrian cabinet.

Berazi, Husni Bey (hōōs'-nē bā' bä'-rä-zē')—New Premier of Syria.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bhamo (bä-mō')—Strategic town of North Burma, on the Irrawaddy River.

Bhutan (bōō-tän')—British-controlled state between British India and Tibet.

Chindwin (chĭn'-dwĭn')—River of Burma.

Hyderabad (hī'-dĕr-ä-bäd')—Native state in Deccan, India.

Irrawaddy (ĭr'-ä-wŏd'-I)—River of Burma.

Magwe (mŭg'-wā')—Town on the Irrawaddy River in Burma.

Monywa (mōn'-ōō-wä')—Town of Lower Chindwin District, Burma.

Nicobar Islands (nĭk'-ō-bär')—Island group in the Bay of Bengal.

Tamatave (tä'-mä-täv')—Port of Madagascar.

Tananarive (tä'-nä'-nä'-rēv') Eng. Antananarivo (ăn'-tä-nä'-nä-rē'-vō)—Capital of Madagascar.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Forty Tractors to Rescue

(Princeton, Ill., Bureau County Republican)

Paul Peterson, 51-year-old farmer who was severely burned when a fire razed his farmhouse near Princeton April 6, needed a friend badly last week.

He was not long wanting.

The other morning, not one, but about 50 loyal friends gathered at the home of Stanley Peterson, Paul's brother. With them they had nearly 40 tractors.

Early in the morning, the crew of pals set out for work on the 100 acres owned by their friend. Local farmers said it was the largest group of tractors ever assembled on a local farm to assist a fellow farmer in his plowing.

Standing in the back lot of Stanley Peterson's home, visitors on the scene were amazed at the rapidity with which Mr. Peterson's friends turned up the furrows.

As far as the eye could see across the fields, the small black and orange tractors scurried back and forth across the land, turning up the dirt in what was practically a single fell swoop.

Before noon the job was finished, and the men hurried back to the Stanley Peterson home for a big meal prepared by the women of the neighborhood.

Ponies Replace Cars

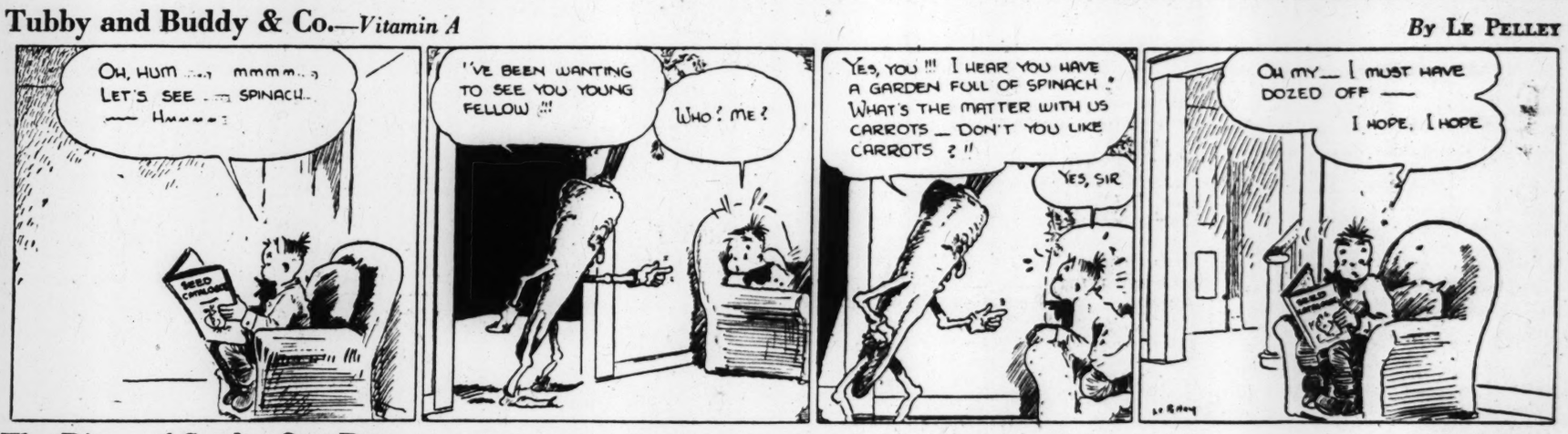
The famous wild ponies of Sable Island, off the Nova Scotia Coast, are to be brought to the mainland to help take the place of vanishing autos.

A Verse for Today

And be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God.—ROM. 12:2

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Vitamin A*

By LE PELLEY


OH, HUM ... mmmm... LET'S SEE ... SPINACH ... — HMMM!
SEED CATALOGUE
I'VE BEEN WANTING TO SEE YOU YOUNG FELLOW !!!
WHO? ME?
YES, YOU !!! I HEAR YOU HAVE A GARDEN FULL OF SPINACH ! WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH US CARROTS — DON'T YOU LIKE CARROTS ? !!
YES, SIR
OH MY — I MUST HAVE DOZED OFF — I HOPE, I HOPE
SEED CATALOGUE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Grass May Be More Convenient but I'll Stick to My Regular Food!*

By RODGERS

Chester has one big advantage over me on a hike like this!
He can fill up on grass any old time he feels like eating—
Whereas, I have to take time out each day and persuade someone to give me a bite to eat!
On the other hand, when I do get something to eat, I wouldn't trade it for all the grass in the world!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Last Word From Inspector Bird*

By THE HAGERS

"Are you Joe Teal?" a stern voice cried. "I am," said Joe. "Please step inside."
"I am Inspector Thunder Bird. You're fixing your third floor, I've heard."
"It's just a modest plan," said Joe, "To take care of an overflow."
Then Bird gave Joe a look that chilled. "A new foundation you must build!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 18, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Every-Day Americans

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

These words are part of the heritage of Americans, native or adopted. They are part of the heritage of freemen or men who long for freedom anywhere in the world; for they hold out hope. When Thomas Jefferson penned them in the Declaration of Independence he tried merely to explain the sentiments in the hearts of his countrymen that had impelled them to take up arms against tyranny. But in doing so, he voiced yearnings and convictions that have stirred human thought in every era and every clime.

It was one of those profound stirrings of the love of liberty that moved hundreds of thousands to gather in cities, towns, and villages throughout the United States on Sunday to celebrate "I Am an American Day." They answered a proclamation by President Roosevelt recalling to them citizenship's "special responsibilities in a Nation at war." They signified equal acceptance of those responsibilities by marching in colorful parades, attending devotional services, standing to cheer patriotic speakers, or sitting thoughtfully beside their radios.

They must have been reminded in mood if not in phrase of the advice with which Lincoln closed his Cooper Union address in New York in 1860:

> Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith let us to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it.

To do that duty in these times consists for most Americans of very simple things. For some it means today observing the price ceilings that have newly gone into effect to help spare the country the effects of inflation. For half a million shipyard workers it has meant forgoing part of an increase in wages to which they had claim and taking the remainder of it in war bonds. For families in the East it meant giving up a Sunday drive and possibly some business trips that would use gasoline.

There are other sacrifices full of the greatness of simple faith. The leaving of home and career for military service; facing the enemy under fire; giving up a loved one. The thousands who signify in these and other ways their loyalty evince gratitude for opportunity and allegiance to ideals that have made America a beacon in the world.

One need not wonder at the fact that a large part of the world looks hopefully to America today. The message of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Free French leader, might be sounded for a score of imprisoned peoples. To them, as Archibald MacLeish has echoed the call of an earlier generation, "America Is Promises." It is as true of a Nation as of individuals that he who attempts to live worthily holds a light for others and takes on a responsibility to continue true to that light.

Americans cannot be thinking of themselves alone but of a larger goal when they repeat, not for one day but for every day:

> I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States, and to the republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

To a Nation's Taste

Summer treads upon the heels of spring, and the War Production Board limits the ice cream industry to not more than two grades of ice cream and not more than twenty flavors.

It is within long memory when the ice cream industry was domestic and diffused. The year 1848 had been made memorable by the first patent for an ice cream freezer.

The commercial industry, which, by recent peacetime estimate, was turning out some 270,000,000 gallons a year, was foreshadowed by an itinerant merchant, driving a cart and ringing a bell. Vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry was the repertory of flavors. A recent peacetime study found that seven consumers out of ten still elect vanilla, chocolate, or strawberry.

In 1874 came another epoch-making invention. The distinction is Mr. Robert Green's of Philadelphia, who, preparing a decoction of shaved ice, cream, syrup, and carbonated water for a social gaiety of the Franklin Institute, ran out of shaved ice and used vanilla ice cream. Thus the ice cream soda was born.

It may be reasonably doubted that many customers have ever tasted all the flavors now reduced to twenty; but it says something for human constancy that the majority are still true to vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry.

State Bonds Still Exempt

Immunity of State and local bonds from the Federal income tax is one of the great anomalies of the revenue system in the United States. It has been criticized by every Secretary of the Treasury, Democratic or Republican, for twenty years as creating a refuge for wealth that falsifies the progressive income tax schedule. It permits the States and municipalities to sell for a saving in their interest costs something not properly theirs to sell—exemption from Federal taxes.

Nevertheless, the House Ways and Means Committee has turned down the request of the Treasury Department that income from outstanding and future issues of State and municipal bonds should be made subject to the Federal levies. The probability is that this action does not represent mere perversity on the part of the committee. Apparently it stems in large part from the fact that the Treasury insisted on removing the exemption not only from issues which might be sold in the future but also from issues already in the hands of investors to whom the good faith of the States and municipalities has been pledged.

This is too much to do at one stroke. The Treasury, of course, is interested in immediate revenue, which would come mainly from taxing existing issues. But the sounder procedure would be to act on the long-run basis of fairness both to investors and to other income tax payers. This would call for prohibiting the tax-emption clause only in future issues of securities, and possibly setting a ten or twenty-year limit to the time the exemption might run in outstanding issues.

Spring Drive—But Whose?

The Russian drive on Kharkov is in tune with an attitude throughout the United Nations that may go down in history as the "spirit of '42." The British air attacks on Nazified Europe, American bombers over Tokyo, the seizure of Madagascar by British forces, the movement of American forces to every part of the globe are all parts of a developing offensive which promises to surpass even Hitler's most grandiose dreams.

In another way, too, the magnificent Russian drive illustrates the "spirit of '42." No longer do the United Nations sit and wait and wonder where Hitler will strike next, and because they do not, Hitler has lost one of his great advantages. Thus Marshal Timoshenko has refused to be fascinated by the threats of preparations of the Nazis for a spring offensive, and has undertaken one of his own.

The Kharkov drive appears to be masterly in conception as well as in execution. Russian leadership seems to have guessed that the pressing need for supplies, especially oil, would cause the Nazis to strike first at the gateway to the Caucasus; and indeed, the strategy followed by Japan has further indicated a joint plan by Tokyo and Berlin which would call for a Nazi move toward India. It was seen, however, that a successful Russian drive in the Kharkov region would flank the Germans to the south and threaten their supply lines. This appears to be the situation now.

The battle for Kharkov is therefore more important than the battle for Kerch, and Russian gains in the former more than offset Nazi gains in the latter. Reports coming from the Russian front state not only that the Nazis are suffering heavy losses of men and material but that the German armies are made up in considerable part of inexperienced and otherwise second-rate troops. The Russians claim air supremacy in the Kharkov region, which would help to explain their offensive power—an air supremacy, it may be noted, that results in part from the fact that British raids on the Continent are keeping many German planes busy. The presence of American tanks along with Russian appears likewise a factor in the Kharkov drive.

Should Marshal Timoshenko's forces reach their objectives around Kharkov—apparently the drive aims not only at the recapture of that important city but at Dniepropetrovsk—the Nazis might well have to abandon all their gains in the region of Kerch. For this reason it is likely the Nazis will attempt to stiffen their resistance around Kharkov and that the Russians will find some hard going yet.

But Marshal Timoshenko's brilliant opening of what was to be Hitler's spring offensive will inspire anti-Axis forces in all parts of the world, and may bring nearer the day when the opening of a second front on the Continent will hold out such promises that the risks will seem well worth the taking.

Our Readers Say—

Tanks and Training, and General Patton

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That was a grand article on General Patton and the tanks, training in California's "Little Libya." A lot of water has gone over the falls since the little unit of tankers burst from the embryo in a forsaken village on the Langres plateau, back of the lines on France early in 1918. The same General Patton (Colonel then) was our skipper and we had only Mark 4's and 5's and little French Renaults when a unit was sent in for operations. They came from the French and British. We slept in hastily constructed pine-board barracks and in stables and broken-down chateaus.

All units were volunteers . . . not one conscript. Officers and men alike were soldiers and good ones, for under Skipper Patton we had to be and he made us proud of the fact. The heavies moved at from four to eight miles an hour and the whippets a trifle faster. Casualties were high, but traditions were established then that General Patton has carried through to the present day. Every single officer who served under him and many of other ranks have badgered him to serve with him again. Obviously, he has had to say "no" to many of us, for new army regulations are becoming more and more strict regarding age. We have had to be content with less active service, but there isn't one man who ever was schooled by him in France who won't follow his every move in this present struggle and be with him in spirit each time the old "Skipper and his Tanks" go into action.

CLARKE ROBINSON
Lieut. Tank Corps, U. S. A.
Las Vegas, Nev.

"Russia's Role"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hearty congratulations on your editorial, "Russia's Role." Hitler's only remaining hope is to persuade the United States and Great Britain to make peace with him, and join him in war against Russia and Japan. That explains why a stranger tried to tell me, some weeks ago, in a Boston subway car, that within six months the United States, Great Britain, and Germany would be allies in war against Russia and Japan. Hitler is betting that Uncle Sam is Uncle Sap. Hitler thinks that because he has no honor or principle, America has none either, but can be persuaded to repudiate a solemn pledge to make no separate peace with Germany.

The most effective reply to Hitler would be for the United States to break off relations at once with Vichy France and Fascist Spain, and recognize Free France. This would deprive Fascism of some convenient and protected centers of espionage and propaganda against us, and enable us to occupy all French and Spanish possessions we can reach. The United States should form a Federal Union with the British Commonwealth, offering to receive into this union all democratic peoples. The Union should join a remodeled League of Nations open to all peacefully disposed countries. This program will give more energy and spirit to our war effort, by holding out reasonable hope of permanent peace, with freedom for all peoples.

Dorchester, Mass. CLARENCE HOTSON

Food and Famine

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the United States goes on sugar rations, let us hope the Government will allow the farmers to raise sugar beets, to raise all they are able. Let us also hope the farmers will dig them and send them to market and not be bought off as they were last fall: paid to leave them in the ground.

Not making good use of what we have, or destroying and limiting food, brings on destruction and limitation, such as our country has never known.

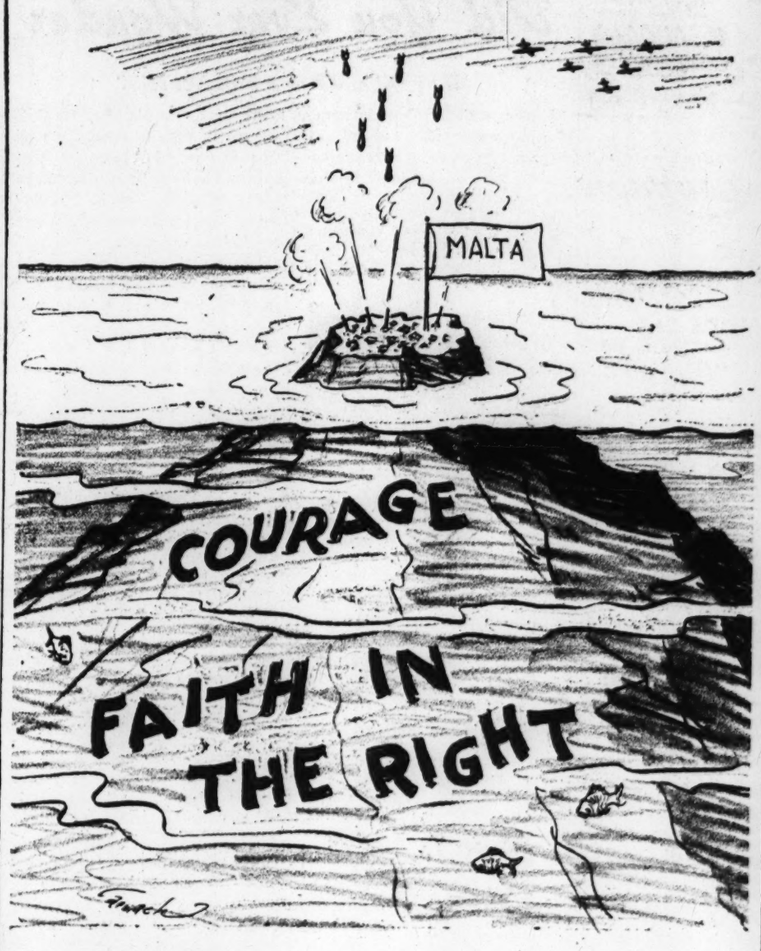
Hoarded grain has been partly eaten up by insects and rodents and much of it is now unfit to be used by the large cattle feeders. Nor did the destruction of our livestock answer the question.

May the creative principle of usefulness and goodness occupy our attention and action today. (MRS.) PEARL BAKER

Sioux City, Iowa

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Bigger Than It Looks



Stepladder Philosopher

"No painting," our custodian announced. Well, not until later, anyway. Spring-plus-war-shortage of men. A familiar excuse these days. But he had something just as good, a fellow who'd wash the kitchen and bathroom walls—evenings.

The "fellow" arrived with a loud clatter, his tools a battered stepladder, a much-dented pail, and a tin of linseed oil soap. He was shriveled, seamy and weathered but quick, agile and birdlike.

First, he broke our "unbreakable" bathroom glass by knocking it to the tile floor. He dismissed this with a glib, "That's me—always knocking something down."

We hid everything knock-downable.

Next, he said, "Well, well, if I haven't come away without rags. Now if you could just lend me an old Turkish towel . . ."

A small contribution and we obliged.

* * *

Five minutes later he shouted for us to "just come and take a look at something." We came and saw, "Take a look at that, in case you don't think your wall was dirty." He had washed a wide swath across that grimy ceiling above the radiator and was grinning boyishly from his perch for our approbation. "I let folks see how dirty it is, so they'll appreciate the difference when it's done."

We agreed that was one of the compensations of letting things get "good and dirty." They always looked so much cleaner afterwards.

He chattered on, darting up and down the ladder to rinse, soap, swab, and wipe. The grayish film disappeared from our walls into his pail of suds while the air filled with his talk. But he never mentioned the weather only to say that weather was something you couldn't do anything about. On other subjects he was surprisingly well informed. Strong convictions and an excellent vocabulary told us we had a man in our midst of no small culture, even though he made his living washing walls.

He must have got our thought, for his next words were: "Do you think wall-washing is my line? My, no! I'm a painter-contractor. But a while back I'm working on a job with my men when a couple of fellows came up to me and said, 'Where's your contractor's card, buddy?' When I told 'em I didn't have any, they said I'd have to work alone."

Well, he was working alone, and liked it, what with walls all over town just crying to be washed.

As a contractor, he was the kind of "boss" who preached, "Don't do as I say, but do as I do."

"Yes, sir, I get right in there and work with the men. On occasions I did what my men couldn't or wouldn't do. Take the time I scraped the paint off that house.

"You had to get up past twenty feet of brick, too high to build a platform and too much bother. I climbed to the top of my ladder, wrapped one foot over the top rung and under the next one, and with blowtorch in one hand and scraper in the other, I had the job finished in a couple hours. Everybody thought that was a pretty good stunt for a fellow who'd never see his sixty-seventh birthday again.

"My friends think I ought to take it easy at my age. Shucks, work's what keeps a man spry and interestin'. Work never hurt anybody."

* * *

In two hours the job was done. It would have taken the maid and myself a day and a half. His pay for that was five dollars. He said he could do four or five kitchen-bath combinations a day. It seemed miraculous.

He went as he came, like a brisk breeze, but he left behind, oh, so much more than clean, sparkling walls.

In the two hours he was around we became quite attached to him. I can't look at a certain spot over the radiator without remembering his boyish pride at the cleanliness he coaxed from the grime. Our maid deserted us for munitions work and his sprightly philosophy sustained me throughout the balance of spring housecleaning. I've taken to quoting him. For instance, when friends and neighbors say, "Take it easy," I spring spryly up the stepladder, cock my head and retort: "Work never hurt anybody." And the funny part of it is, I mean it.

R. P.

The Wide Horizon

Finland's Sad Plight

By Joachim Joesten

During recent spring weeks, the full fury of the Russian counter-offensive has been brought to bear on the Finnish sector, where the battle-line, at a number of points, is now well within the 1939 border. It is clear that the Russians are taking advantage of the fact that Hitler, during the winter, has withdrawn up to four-fifths of his troops in Finland, and that they expect to knock that country out of the war soon, possibly as a prelude to a northern Allied offensive.

There are many indications that the Finnish front today is as near total collapse as it was after the Russian break through the Mannerheim Line in February, 1940. Reports filtering through from Sweden and other neutral countries agree that the morale of the Finnish army is much lower now than two years ago, or even at the outbreak of the present war with Russia. Desertions, infrequent at the beginning, have become so many in recent weeks that the Finnish authorities have begun to take stern measures, even against the families of deserters.

* * *

Two factors are principally responsible for the state of almost total exhaustion in which Finland finds itself today. One is the huge loss of life sustained by this nation of 3,860,000 in two consecutive wars; the other is a terrible famine.

According to official Russian estimates, the Finnish forces have lost in eight months of fighting, i. e., up to the end of February, 200,000 men in dead, wounded and missing. Since then, many more thousands have fallen, 2,000 in one week of April alone. Even if some allowance is made for exaggerated claims, it seems fairly certain that the Finnish casualties in the present war are already several times the total of the 1939-40 conflict: 60,000. This is corroborated by Swedish accounts, which indicate that all hospitals are overcrowded in Finland, and that there is hardly a family left that has not been bereaved of one or more of its members.

Mobilization for war duty, in Finland, has been pushed to the unheard-of limit of 20 per cent of the total population. Not only able-bodied men between 18 and 50 years of age have been drafted into the army, but even high school boys and half-cripples.

This intense military effort is accompanied by a steady worsening of economic conditions. Finland, naturally, is a poor nation, and the best part of the resources accumulated in twenty years of industry and thrift was already swallowed up by the 1939-40 war. It was therefore sheer folly, on the part of Finland's present leaders, to lead the hungry and exhausted nation back into the Nazi war.

To make matters worse, Finland last year had one of the worst crops in its history, fully 30 per cent under normal; the yield of cereals, potatoes, and hay fell far short of indispensable requirements. To make up for the shortcoming of its own harvest, Finland this year needs to import at least 175,000 to 200,000 tons of cereals from abroad. But due to the British blockade she no longer can get any supplies from overseas, and Germany, her only purveyor and customer at the present moment, has delivered—or rather promised to deliver—only some 75,000 tons.

* * *

As a result, the scant rations existing at the outset of war have been progressively curtailed. They stand at present, per head and month, at twelve pounds of bread, two pounds of sugar, ten ounces of fat. The meat ration, fixed according to price instead of weight, was reduced by 50 per cent at the beginning of this year and amounts now to 12 finnmarks' (about 25 cents') worth per month. Fish has practically disappeared from the market.

Prices continue to skyrocket and have reached truly fantastic figures on the black market, where, for example, 500 finnmarks ($10.50) are paid for one pound of coffee, the legal price limit for which is 30 finnmarks. The stores where horse-meat, squirrels, and other rare "delicacies" are still sold at exorbitant prices are literally beleaguered by hungry crowds of window-shoppers, for, as the *Suomen Socialdemokraatti* recently observed, "one needs neither money nor coupons to look at meat."

Sweden has done a great deal—more indeed than is compatible with strict neutrality—to help. More than 21,000 tons of wheat, 7,800 tons of flour, 3,000 tons of rye, 3,900 tons of butter, 1,050 tons of bacon, 5,000 tons of sugar, and 2,000 tons of canned meat were sent from Sweden to Finland during the last year. But now Sweden's own food situation has become so stringent, and the international situation so tense, that this aid has greatly decreased. This and the violent Russian onslaught have placed Finland in desperate straits.

Mirror of World Opinion

Blind Alley of Isolationism

We agree pretty much with editors and public spokesmen who say that the immediately important task is to gain the victory—but we said that in 1918, gained the victory, and then tossed it away. A victory will be of little use to us in 1942 or 1943 if our children are going to have the whole job to do over again twenty years hence because we didn't think the thing through in time.

Newspapers and magazines might well devote more of their space than they do now to discussions of this phase of our war job. Public opinion will have to be re-educated on the nature of the civilization they have created, and we think it will not be difficult to convince Americans this time that they cannot live behind a wall of non-intercourse with their neighbors. They will have learned, through expeditionary forces that are circling the globe, that Australia, half a world away, is very much our neighbor. They will know, when they can't get rubber tires, rubber heels, hot-water bottles, spices, tea, quinine, etc., that India, Burma, China, Japan, Thailand are not just colored spots in the atlas but depots upon which they depend for things that are a part of their daily lives. They will realize the terrible tragedies imposed by the "scorched earth" policy, necessary as it is as a strategic process. And, realizing those truths and many more which can be developed, we doubt that any of the English-speaking peoples can again be misled into the blind alley of isolationism in a world which is so much roads and electric waves.—ARTHUR ROBB in *Editor & Publisher*.

Advertising Remains Useful

For cool, sound reasoning on a controversial topic in a time of confused thinking we commend an article in the current weekly bulletin of the Department of Commerce. In it Nathan D. Golden, industrial adviser to the Department, discusses the place of advertising in a nation mobilized for war.

Mr. Golden believes that firms and corporations which have established trade brands and consumer good will through years of advertising of meritorious products should continue to advertise right through the duration. Otherwise they may find that when their war service has been rendered and they are free to return to making their peacetime goods, former customers may have forgotten them and a rising generation of buyers may be ignorant of the names and brands which stood in pre-war days for quality in things and excellence in service. . . .

As Mr. Golden makes clear, continued advertising can also help the people do a number of things which the war requires of them. It can inform and remind them of ways in which they can co-operate to speed war production, prolong the useful life of things not now being made, save materials and labor to be put at the disposal of our armed forces. Some prominent advertisers have already begun to do just that. No doubt they can all do a great deal more of the same good work. "Advertising agencies and trade papers," says Mr. Golden, "can dig up scores of items of worth-while information and the readers of advertisements will be grateful for having them passed along."

Those who write and those who pay for advertising, moreover, can and do infuse it with the fighting spirit, the determination that we all must share to endure whatever contributes to the victory. Men and women can encourage one another through this medium, perhaps not less than through "solid reading matter."

It is good to hear this sensible discussion of the subject from a Government source, all the more so for certain intimations from other Government quarters that advertising might soon be regarded there as "nonessential." It is, if anything, more useful now than ever.—*The Wall Street Journal*.

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